

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1882

Holland City News: 1880-1889

7-29-1882

Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 25: July 29, 1882

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1882



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 11, Number 25: July 29, 1882" (1882). *Holland City News: 1882*. 30.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1882/30

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1882 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XI.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 545.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING Promptly and Neatly Executed.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent
insertion for any period under three months.

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two XX signifies
that no paper will be continued after date.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
P. Rowell & Co's News-
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW
YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Sunday Jan. 15, 1882.

From Holland to Chicago.				From Chicago to Holland.			
N.Y. Exp.	Mix. ed.	Mall.	towns.	Mall.	Mix. ed.	N.Y. Exp.	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
10:20	9:30	11:50	Holland	3:25	8:00	5:15	
10:40	10:10	12:05	East Saugatuck	3:05	7:35	5:00	
10:50	10:40	12:20	Richmond	2:55	7:30	4:45	
12:00	12:15	1:55	Gd. Junction	2:15	5:45	3:55	
12:25	12:50	1:10	Bangor	2:00	5:15	3:35	
1:50	3:10	2:30	Benton Harbor	12:50	3:15	2:10	
2:05	0:25	2:45	St. Joseph	12:40	3:05	2:00	
3:30	6:00	3:50	New Buffalo	11:40	1:00	11:55	
7:30	5:00	5:50	Chicago	9:00	1:00	9:10	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

On Saturday night the Night express north runs
earlier, leaving Chicago 5:15 p.m., arriving at
Holland 2:25 Sunday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.				From Grand Rapids to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
5:30	9:15	3:25	Holland	11:45	9:10	10:10	
5:55	9:40	3:55	Zeeland	11:35	8:40	9:55	
5:57	9:20	3:52	Hudsonville	11:15	7:40	9:25	
6:15	10:00	4:05	Grandville	11:00	7:10	9:05	
6:35	10:30	4:30	Grand Rapids	10:45	6:35	8:45	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Grand Rapids 4:10 a.m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.				From Muskegon to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
7:30	3:25	11:45	Holland	3:25	10:45	9:40	
6:00	12:15	12:15	West Olive	3:05	10:05		
6:15	12:30	12:30	Bushkill				
6:35	12:55	12:55	Johnsville	2:55	9:55		
6:55	1:15	1:15	Grand Haven	2:40	9:10	8:40	
7:15	1:40	1:40	Ferrysburg	2:30	9:00	8:35	
7:30	4:50	1:30	Muskegon	2:05	8:15	8:00	
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	

On Sunday morning the Night Express leaves
Holland 2:30 and arrives in Muskegon 4:10 a.m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.				From Allegan to Holland.			
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
10:45	3:25	11:45	Holland	11:45	9:45	5:45	
11:15	3:40	12:05	Fillmore	11:20	5:10		
11:35	4:00	12:25	Hamilton	11:07	4:55		
1:00	4:15	12:40	Dunning	10:53	4:15		
12:45	4:40	1:00	Allegan	10:30	3:30		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.		

* Mixed trains.
† Runs daily, all other trains daily except Sun-
day. All trains run by Chicago time.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.

MOBRIDE & CARROLL, Attorneys at Law,
Leppig's Block, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Business in Kent, Ottawa and Allegan Counties
will be promptly attended to.

PARKS, W. H. Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H. Commission Merchant, and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumaries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, &c.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,
Flour, Provisions, &c.; River st.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The only first-class Hotel in the
city. Is located in the business center of the town,
and has one of the largest and best sample rooms
in the State. Free bus in connection with the Ho-
tel. Holland, Mich. 10-1y

PHENIX HOTEL. Ryder & Coffey, proprietors.
Located near the Chl. & W. Mich. R'y depot,
has good facilities for the traveling public, and its
table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommoda-
tion of guests. Holland, Mich. 10-1y

SCOTT HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 10-1y

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office
and barn on Market street. Everything first-
class.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can al-
ways be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 33-1f

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
Ninth street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, Wm. New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sa-
sages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

PAULSEN, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors
of *Plumber Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VAN RAALTE, B. dealer in Farm Implements
and Machinery, cor. River and Ninth Street.

WILMS, P. H. Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
ner 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

STEGENGA, A. P., Justice of the Peace and
Notary Public. Conveyancing done at short
notice. Office at his residence New Holland,
Michigan. 9-1y

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be
found in his office, on River street, next door
to D. R. Meenges drug store, on Tuesdays, Thurs-
days, and Saturdays, and the balance of the week
he will treat the Eye and Ear at No. 132 Monroe
st., Grand Rapids, Mich. 6-1y

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Ninth street, near the cor. of Mar-
ket street. Office one door west of Van Raalte's
boot and shoe store. Office hours from 8 a.m. to
12 m., and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. 50-1y

SCHIPHORST, L. Physician and Surgeon;
office at the drug store of Schouten & Sche-
pers; is prepared at all times, day or night, to
attend to "calls."

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug-store, Eighth
street. 40-1y

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 12 to 2 P. M. 26-1y

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer, Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and
dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market
and Eighth Street.

WYKHUYSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and
Cedar streets, Holland, Mich. 24-1y

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
THOS. MCMASTER, N. G.

WILLIAM BUNGAERT, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening,
26, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

THE Hercules Powder is still doing its
work of annihilation. Orders are coming
in for it from all parts of the State, for
blasting stumps and stones. It's a sure
go. R. Kanters & Sons are the agents for
Ottawa, Allegan, Kent and Muskegon
Counties. 16-1f

Take Notice.

Please take notice that I, the undersig-
ned, have on hand a large stock of
Pilsener Lager Beer, made by myself from
the best malt and hop. My Beer can be
found at the saloons of E. J. Sutton and
R. A. Hunt. Private parties and families
supplied with Beer promptly, and on short
notice.
ANTON SEIF,
Prop. of Holland Brewery.

HOLLAND, May 24, 1882. 16-3w

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 75	1 00
Beans, bushel	2 00	3 00
Butter, lb.	15	15
Clover seed, bushel	4 50	5 00
Eggs, dozen	16	16
Honey, bushel	13	13
Hay, ton	10 00	12 00
Onions, bushel	1 00	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	1 10	1 10
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 50	2 50

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 12	1 12
red	1 10	1 10
Lancaster Red, bushel	1 20	1 20
Corn, shelled bushel	80	80
Oats, bushel	50	55
Buckwheat, bushel	1 25	1 25
Brass, 100 lbs.	1 00	1 00
Feed, ton	33 00	33 00
" 100 lb.	1 85	1 85
Barley, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75
Middling, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75
Flour, bushel	6 55	6 55
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75
Rye, bushel	80	80
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 85	1 85
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	2 25	2 25

Additional Local.

We call the attention of ladies to the
advertisement in this paper of "Dr. Mar-
chisi's Uterine Catholicon." We have in
our possession indisputable evidence of its
worth, and we recommend the afflicted to
try it. This remedy differs from quack
nourishments in the following respects: 1st.
It is prepared by a regular physician; 2d.
It is not recommended for all diseases,
but only for a particular class, peculiar to
females; 3d. It is recommended and used
in practice by many physicians, one of
whom at least is well known to the people
of New Bedford. 47-1y.

Have you Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill
without a weak stomach or inactive liver
or kidneys? And when these organs are
in good condition do you not find their
possessor enjoying good health? Parker's
Ginger Tonic regulates these important
organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and
strengthens every part of the system. See
other column.

UNCLE Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment
is for man and beast and is a balm for
every wound. Sold by all druggists.
40-1f.

ANY person with a Cough, Cold, or any
Bronchial Complaint or even in the first
stage of Consumption will be relieved and
cured by Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild
Cherry. It is especially prepared for
Bronchial Complaints. Thousands who
have tried it now live to testify of its
merits—give it an immediate trial, you will
be surprised at the result.

CHILDREN have health and Mothers rest
when Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup is
used. It produces natural sleep, regulates
the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhoea
arising from teething or other causes.
Sold by all druggists at 25 cts. a bottle.

UNCLE Sam's Condition Powder pre-
vents disease, purifies the blood, improves
the appetite, give a smooth glossy coat,
and keeps the animal in good condition.
All druggists sell it.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon,
Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to
Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by D. R.
Meenges.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion,
Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow
Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold
by D. R. Meenges.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure
will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts.
and \$1. Sold by D. R. Meenges.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive
cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.
Sold by D. R. Meenges.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant per-
fume. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by D. R.
Meenges.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve
Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. Sold
by D. R. Meenges.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you
have a printed guarantee on every bottle of
Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold
by D. R. Meenges.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold
by D. R. Meenges.

Permit No Substitution.

Insist upon obtaining Floreston Cologne.
It is pre-eminently superior in permanence
and rich delicacy of fragrance.

For bill heads, note heads, letter heads,
tags, envelopes; and all kinds Job printing
in the Holland and English language go to
the News Office.

Important to Travelers.

Special Inducements are offered you by
the Burlington Route. It will pay you to
read their advertisement to be found else-
where in this issue. 52-1y.

LADIES' wishing stamping done for Em-
broidery, Braiding, Chains, or Kensington
stitch can have it done by calling at the
Photograph Gallery of
B. P. HIGGINS,
22-4 w.] Eighth Str.

Up To Snuff.

A young man with a nose like a razor
and an eye which would have raised a
blister on sheet iron on a hot day, halted a
pedestrian on Gratiot avenue, and stated
that he was trying to raise money to reach
the bedside of his dying aunt in Chicago.

He was too proud to beg, but if the citi-
zen would give him a quarter he would
show him a trick worth five dollars.

"Vhas ish dot drick?" queried the
citizen.

"It is to make ten cents go further than a
dollar. You can play it on the boys, and
make ten dollars a day."

"My frendt, I nefer blays mit der poys"
"Yes, but you can have lots of fun, you
know."

"I vhas no handt for fun. If I ever git
off some shokes I never laff."

"Yes, but this is something new. When
you come down to the grocery of an even-
ing you—"

"I doan' come down. I vhas home on
der sheps al der eafnings."

"But you could have a little fun with
your neighbors."

"I told you I vhas not a funny man. I
likes to schmoke und read 'der morning
bapers."

"Well, I don't want to beg, and I am
offering you the trick very low in order to
get home and see my sister die. Have you
a dying sister?"

"I doan' expect I have. Vhas ish dot
dricks?"

"To make 10 cents go further than \$1."

"Und vhill she do it?"

"She will."

"Und five cents goes petter ash a dime?"

"That's the ratio."

"Und notings at all goes petter ash 5
cents?"

"I-I-I think it does."

"Vhell, you shust consider you haf all
der notings efer was und you vhill be in
Chicago to-morrow! Gif my love to dot dy-
ing sister, und tell her dot you saw me well.
You'd petter git some express wagons to
draw dose nickels down to der railroad,
und you look a leedle out for some Dutch-
mans who has been eating grass und vhas
green!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

August is the great traveling month. In
August everybody want to go to four
or five places, or perhaps only a very short
distance, and some people can not get
away till next year.

So, *St. Nicholas* has made the August
issue a great travel number. Its stories
and articles deal of persons and things all
over the world. And the stay-at-home
folk can pick out a cool corner, when they
find one, and go from Norway to Turkey,
from Egypt to Lake George, without any
of the worry and inconvenience of boats
and trains, of stages, sledges, or camels.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

At Millville, Mass., Joseph Garbwree had a fight of twenty minutes' duration with a black-male twelve feet in length, and received ten bites.

Mrs. J. F. CUMMINGS, of Somerset, Mass., drowned her youngest child and herself in the river. Miss Fanny Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, died at Bordentown, N. J., of paralysis of the heart.

The Alms house at Erie, Pa., which contains 300 paupers, is heated and lighted by natural gas. An idiotic inmate got into the boiler-room the other day and turned on the supply valves, and was nearly dismembered by the explosion which followed, the building being partly wrecked. Fairfield, Me., suffered a terrible loss by a conflagration. About ten wood-working mills were destroyed, by which 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The loss is over \$100,000, with small insurance. James F. Walsh, who murdered Barbara Greenhalgh in a fit of jealousy, Jan. 1, 1881, was legally strangled in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

A large number of buildings in Front and Brown streets, Philadelphia, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas H. Powers, valued at \$75,000, were burned.

THE WEST.

HENRY JANSEN and Charles Bonestein, Swedes, and William Warton, fought in the town of Pittman Valley, New Mexico, about a blanket. The Swedes cut Warton nearly to pieces. He in turn killed Jansen and mortally wounded Bonestein.

THE renegade Indians from San Carlos Agency were engaged in a fight by Maj. Chaffee, commanding portions of the Third and Sixth cavalry, in a wild and remote section of Arizona. Twenty-six Indians were killed, and all their baggage, horses and mules captured. The military casualties were slight. The funeral of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was held at the First Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, Ill. Among the pall-bearers were Gov. Orlum and Gen. McClelland. The remains were placed in the vault at the monument, where rest those of her lamented husband.

NEARLY 100 White Mountain Apaches left San Carlos Reservation, and when forty miles away attacked a train, killing the driver and running off fifty head of stock. George H. Imhof, over 107 years of age, a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, died at Richmond, Ind. John Springer expired at the county infirmary at Marietta, Ohio, at the age of 108.

FIRE destroyed the Cass avenue planing-mill at St. Louis, valued at \$100,000, and damaged the railway-supply store of M. M. Buck to the extent of \$30,000.

A PHOENIX (Arizona) dispatch says: Later reports from Tonto Basin confirm the news of the last Indian depredations. In the fight at Sixty's four Indians were killed and at Tewkesbury's six. Mr. Church was killed. Medley and his man, who went in search of cattle, are missing and supposed killed, as the Indians were seen near Hazelton and his sister are safe. Reports say sixty to eighty Indians camped on Coon creek, evidently bound down Salt river. Buildings have been burned, stock killed and driven off, and crops laid waste, causing great loss to the settlers. The people are taking measures to protect themselves.

THE SOUTH.

THE condition of United States Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, who is suffering from cancer in the mouth, is pronounced hopeless.

THE citizens of Key West, Fla., assembled in mass meeting and denounced the story that yellow fever existed in their midst. The steamer John Wilson sunk in the Atchafalaya river, a in Southern Louisiana, and fifteen of the passengers and crew perished.

POLITICAL.

THE Greenbackers of New York held a convention, lasting two days, at Albany. Ephraim Howe was nominated for Governor and James Allen for Lieutenant Governor. The platform reaffirms the ground taken at the Chicago Convention in 1880; denounces the contract system of prison labor as an outrage on civilization; demands that all land owned by individuals or corporations in excess of what is required for their personal use or for the transaction of their business should be taxed so as to render its ownership valueless; pronounces in favor of civil-service reform and protests against monopoly of money, transportation, land and labor. The Texas Democratic Convention nominated John Ireland for Governor. Gov. Roberts, who has already served two terms, forbade his name being placed before the convention.

GEN. NEWTON M. CURTIS, a special agent of the Treasury Department in the New York Custom House, was convicted recently of receiving money paid to him as assessments by Federal employees to be used for political purposes. His counsel moved before the United States Circuit Court, in which the conviction was had, for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. The court decided last week that the law prohibiting political assessments was constitutional. On the other points raised the court was also adverse to the accused, and the motion for a stay and for a new trial was therefore denied.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention renominated Hon. John W. Oakley for Supreme Court Judge, J. W. Newman for Secretary of State, and Henry Weible for member of the Board of Public Works. The platform denounces the extortion of money from officeholders to corrupt the ballot as the most insidious danger to free government. J. G. Thompson was defeated for member of the Central Committee, while his rival for the Chairmanship, J. H. Farley, was selected to represent the Twenty-first district, but Thompson won the day at last, being elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Georgia Democratic Convention nominated Alexander H. Stephens for Governor, and Thomas Hardeman for Congressman-at-Large.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Attorney General Brewster has rendered an opinion on the issue raised between George W. Curtis and Representative Hubbell, the President of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the subject of political assessments, in which he holds that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for campaign purposes does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments. The Attorney General has also given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the request of transportation companies to be allowed to take some 60,000 Chinese laborers through this country from Cuba to China cannot be granted under the law as it now stands.

WASHINGTON.

LEUT. DANENHOWER has written to members of Congress urging that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made to bring the bodies of De Long and party home. Judge Advocate General Swaim, in his report to the Secretary of War, maintains that the proceedings of the Sergt. Mason court-martial were irregular and illegal, but makes no recommendations.

THE National Department of Agriculture announces that an office for the collection of European crop statistics will be established in London under a recent appropriation by Congress.

COMPTROLLER KNOX reports that forty-nine national banks reorganized by liquidation in advance of the passage of the law to extend their charters. Mr. Walker Blaine, son of ex-Secretary Blaine, has been appointed assistant counsel on behalf of the United States before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims.

GENERAL.

THE ship Theobald, with a crew of nineteen men, which sailed from Philadelphia for San Francisco Dec. 16 last, is supposed to be lost. Earthquake shocks were felt at the City of Mexico and Cairo, Ill., on the 20th of July. At the Mexican capital many walls fell, the shock being the heaviest since 1864, but in Cairo no damage was suffered.

THE Advisory Commission, consisting of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, ex-Senator Thurman and Judge Cooley, appointed by the trunk-lines to adjudicate upon the question of differential rates on freight between points in the West and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have submitted their report. The commission in effect sustains the position taken by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, who have insisted upon the right to carry freight at lower rates from Chicago to Baltimore and Philadelphia, by reason of the shorter distance, than the rates charged by lines delivering freight into New York. The commission does not assume to decide that the present rates of differences should be indefinitely continued, but it upholds the principle of differential rates governed by the relative distance and the relative cost of service.

THREE American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

FOREIGN.

DE FREYCINET, in opening the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Egyptian question, expressed the belief that armed intervention had become imperative by the massacre of French subjects in Alexandria. The English alliance, he said, had never been shaken. The Suez canal cannot cease to be free, even if France must be one of the powers to protect it. Utter destruction threatens crops in Ireland. Excessive rains have prevailed, and unless the weather improves suffering will result.

COL. BRACKENBURY, in charge of criminal investigations in Ireland under the Repression act, resigned his position because the Lord Lieutenant disagreed with his scheme to have the police join the secret societies, and then turn informers. Smyrna, in Asia Minor, has been visited by a conflagration which raged for seven hours. Fourteen hundred houses were destroyed, and 6,000 persons were rendered homeless. Only one life was lost.

EIGHTY-THREE business structures were destroyed by fire at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Plundering was indulged in during the conflagration.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH and others were committed for trial in London for publishing blasphemous libels in the Free-thinker. Great disasters have occurred in Bohemia by excessively wet weather. Numbers of persons have been drowned by floods, and the greater part of the crops is destroyed.

THREE Americans and an Austrian, while on a debauch at Ningpo, China, brutally assaulted a Chinese Captain of a war junk, and at latest accounts the safety of all foreigners was jeopardized by the indignation among the natives.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A NEW YORK Herald South American correspondent telegraphs that one of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke has been arrested at Puerto Cabelo, in Venezuela, that he made confession, giving the names of his accomplices, and had been sent to Caracas.

GEORGE P. MARSH, United States Minister to Italy, a post he has held continuously for the past twenty-one years, having been appointed by President Lincoln in 1861, died suddenly at Valombrosa. The London Times severely censures public opinion in America for not more forcibly condemning the dynamite projects of Irish agitators against England. A cable dispatch says that 300 houses and some large warehouses were destroyed by fire at Rudzivilow, Russia, and 3,000 people are homeless. It is reported that the Russian steamer Moscow was sunk by a boiler explosion and 200 men lost.

In a fire at Fresno, Cal., about fifty houses were burned, mostly business houses, including five hotels. The losses will probably reach \$200,000. Much of the property is uninsured. The recklessness of a freight-train engineer on the Little Miami road caused a collision near Foster's Crossing, Ohio, wrecking both locomotives, throwing two cars into the river, and injuring half a dozen persons.

NEAR De Soto, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the mangled remains of six negroes were found on the track, having been run over by a train. They had just been paid and were bound home. One negro was arrested on strong suspicion of having, in connection with others, murdered and robbed the men and placed their bodies on the track.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, followed by nine policemen in citizen's dress, raided a pool-room in Barclay street, New York. Fourteen employees were taken to the Tombs, and \$750 in money and 50,000 pool tickets seized. The penalty for pool-selling is \$2,000 fine or imprisonment for one year.

Power of Railroads in Politics.

Just how heavy a weight the railroads of this country might throw into a political balance may be approximated by considering that there are in the employ of railway corporations 1,600,000 men, who, with few exceptions, are citizens in the prime of life. They constitute nearly one-sixth of the voting population of the republic. The power to wield any considerable portion of so mighty a force would render its possessor well-nigh independent of laws and of the men who are supposed to make them. — Philadelphia Record.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

A petition of the Grantees jurors, asking an allowance of \$5 per day, was presented in the Senate July 18, and referred. By a vote of 39 to 20, an executive session was then held, during which a long debate occurred over the confirmation of James E. Slaughter for Postmaster at Mobile, the nomination being approved. When the doors were opened, Mr. Sherman called up the Tax bill, a motion to adjourn being defeated. Messrs. Logan, Cameron, Dawes, Conger and Jones presented telegraphic protests from tobacco manufacturers against a change in the rate of taxation, and asking for rebates if the bill passed. The House arranged for the expenses of the Government by extending the provisions of the joint resolution of June 30. The Committee on Elections made reports on the Virginia and Maine contested seats, pronouncing in favor of Cabell and Reed, and the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Calkins called up the South Carolina case of Smalls vs. Tillman, on which Mr. Randall raised a question of consideration. The House proceeded to vote, all but two Democrats declining to answer, the result showing fifteen less than a quorum. The doors were closed, and several roll calls took place, a quorum being obtained at 5 p. m. Mr. Waite opened the discussion in behalf of Smalls, when an adjournment was taken.

Resolutions adopted by the Fifth Army Corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done Fitz John Porter, were presented to the Senate July 19, by Mr. Sewell. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to so modify the Chinese law as to permit them to pass through the country without stopping. It was laid aside without action, and the tax bill was taken up. Mr. Williams denounced the measure as a temporary expedient by the Republican party to quiet popular clamor. Mr. Beck's amendment to fix the tobacco tax at 12 cents per pound after January next was agreed to. A motion to retain the stamp tax on bank checks and drafts for over \$100 was rejected. The house joint resolution to extend the appropriations to July was passed. The President nominated William Hale, of Iowa, to be Governor of Wyoming; J. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, for Governor of Montana, and W. W. Hoover, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. The House resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested-election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. Mr. Horr stood in front of the Speaker's desk, and with a small cane pointed out the boundaries of the new Congressional districts of South Carolina, and denounced the work as downright villainy. Messrs. Moulton and Simonton argued in support of the sitting member. Mr. Evans, after arraignment the Republicans for corruption and gerrymandering, objected to their lecturing the people of South Carolina on political morality. Mr. Tillman, speaking in his own behalf, expressed the fear that his State would be reconstructed for the purpose of plunder, and announced that he would be returned to Congress by negro votes. Mr. Smalls was then seated by 141 to 5. The Democrats abstained from voting. The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelley was taken up, Mr. Ranney obtaining the floor.

The Tax bill was discussed at length in the Senate on July 20. Mr. Voorhees denounced the measure as favoring a privileged class. Mr. Harrison claimed that his colleague was not in harmony with other leading Democrats. Mr. Jones submitted figures to show that the sugar interests could not stand a reduction in price. Amendments to strike out the provision repealing bank taxation was rejected. It was agreed to fix the tax on tobacco at 12 cents per pound. Mr. Dawes reported an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$250,000 for additional purchases of beef for the Indians, to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior. The House, after arguments on the Alabama contested-election case by Messrs. Ranney and Calkins, declared vacant the seat for the Fourth district. Mr. Smith having died recently, Mr. Reed called up a resolution to amend the rules, to which Mr. Blackburn objected. A vote, in which the Democrats remained silent, showed the House to be devoid of a quorum.

An exciting debate took place in the Senate July 21 over the report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, bitterly attacked the report of the committee, and was answered by Mr. McMillan, of Minnesota, in charge of the bill, very warmly and earnestly. The report was adopted. The House Revenue bill was then taken up. An amendment by Mr. Bayard to retain the tax on matches was rejected—8 to 45. A bill to authorize S. L. M. Barlow and others to lay a cable to Europe was referred. The President nominated Charles W. Pavey to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirtieth district of Illinois. In the House, Mr. Page submitted a disagreeing conference report on the River and Harbor bill, and a new committee was appointed. Mr. Hiseock presented a conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, on which an agreement had been reached on all clauses except that relative to the mileage of Senators, and the House decided not to recede from its disagreement on that issue. A bill to modify the money-order system was passed, in which provision is made for the issue of postal notes for less than \$5. Another measure was passed to fix the salaries of railway postal clerks, dividing them into five classes. The Senate bill to authorize the Postmaster General to extend post routes twenty-five miles beyond terminal points, amended to permit the employment of necessary temporary aid at the expense of a derelict contractor, was passed. A bill to fix the compensation of fourth-class masters inside of \$1,000 per annum, exclusive of money-order commissions, was passed.

A bill to provide additional training schools for Indian youth by using unoccupied military barracks, and the bill to pay Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any advances made on the salary of the late President, and were passed by the Senate July 22. Mr. Cockrell secured the adoption of resolutions asking information as to the expenditure in each State during the last three years for public buildings, harbors, forts and arsenals. A resolution was passed that the Secretary of the Interior report his reason for ordering a double pension for Gen. Ward B. Burnett. The Revenue bill was taken up. Amendments to retain the stamp taxes on perfumery and playing-cards were voted down. The first section was passed. An amendment to the second section was adopted fixing the annual tax on dealers in leaf tobacco at \$12, exempting farmers or lumbermen who furnish supplies to their employees. Mr. Mahone moved to make the tax on snuff and manufactured tobacco 8 cents per pound. The House passed Mr. Deuster's bill to regulate the carrying of passengers by steamships, the measure having been revamped to suit the views of the President. Mr. Kasson precipitated a tariff debate by calling up the bill to allow a drawback on foreign materials used in the construction of vessels for foreign account, and the bill went over to Monday. Postal bills were passed to make the rate on second-class publications delivered by carriers two cents per pound; to fine or imprison any one personating a postoffice inspector; to punish Postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival or departure of mails, and to provide that no bidder for mail service shall be required to furnish a check or draft. Mr. Flower sought to introduce a constitutional amendment by which the President can approve or object to any item of an appropriation bill. Indian bills were passed to open to settlement the lands in Colorado lately

occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes; authorizing the Cherokees to lease three salt mines in their domain, and increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to \$5,000.

The Senate passed a bill, at its session on July 24, to refund to the heirs of John W. Forney \$27,684 paid by him to cover the defalcation of a clerk in his office when he was Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, announcing disagreements on the proposition to transfer the Surgeon General's records and on the distribution of rooms in the new building for the State, War and Navy Departments, and a new conference was ordered. The Revenue bill was taken up, the pending amendment providing for a reduction of the tobacco tax to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Sherman said this scheme would cut off \$21,000,000 of revenue. The amendment was rejected by 18 to 38. An amendment by Mr. Mahone was adopted, for a rebate on all unbroken factory packages of cigars and cigarettes. In the House, the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the Northern Pacific land grant were presented by Messrs. Payson and Knott, and they were ordered printed and laid on the table. Mr. Cannon submitted a conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, agreeing to all the items except that for the transfer of records from the Surgeon General's office to the Adjutant General's archives, and a further conference was ordered. Bills were referred: To collect from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company the cost of surveying and conveying certain lands; to declare forfeit lands granted the Northern Pacific Company and still remaining unpatented, and fixing the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Fowler proposed a constitutional amendment granting the President the right to veto any distinct item of a bill. Mr. Atkins introduced a bill to allow no claim or account against the United States unless it be filed within six years from the passage of this act. The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus and resolved to insist upon a full and free discussion of all amendments to the Tax bill, and to oppose any attempt to reach a final vote upon the bill unless such ample opportunity was afforded.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The situation at Alexandria was practically unchanged on the 19th. Order was being gradually restored under the surveillance of the British marines. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the building occupied as the headquarters of the American marines. Arabi Pasha continued to issue orders and make appointments in the name of the Khedive. It was rumored that Europeans to the number of 205 had been massacred at Kafer-el-dwar. Attempts had been made to fire Cairo, and it was feared that the European quarter would be burned by the people. Dervish Pasha had been summoned to Constantinople to give his views of the situation. The Egyptian question was debated in the House of Commons and the French Chamber. De Freycinet announced the French policy as an alliance with England and action in concert with the behests of the powers. In Parliament it was announced that the identical note sent to the Porte was still unanswered; and the character of the Government's replies to questions was criticised by the Conservatives. Gladstone assumed full responsibility for Admiral Seymour's actions.

Cable dispatches of July 21 state that Turkey, in consideration of the deference shown by the powers to the sovereignty of the Sultan in Egypt, has consented to participate in the international conference. France and England have requested that some of the powers be designated to protect the Suez canal. De Lesseps informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the canal would be a breach of neutrality. Spain has sent four ironclads to Alexandria. The Governor of Alexandria had returned from a trip to Cairo by way of Port Said. He reports having seen Europeans massacred and their houses pillaged at Damanhour and other points. The scouts of Arabi Pasha were seven miles from Alexandria, but he had been ordered by the Porte not to move on the city. His last act was to divert the waters of the Mahmoudieh canal.

News received at Alexandria from the interior of Egypt confirm the reported assassinations of Europeans. Numerous massacres occurred in the outskirts of Cairo. Arabi Pasha has published a special report of the Alexandria bombardment for the natives, alleging that eight ironclads were sunk, two burned, and four captured by the Egyptian troops. He also issued proclamations denouncing the Khedive, and maintaining that an "irreconcilable war exists between us and the English." The notables met in Cairo, declared the Khedive to be a traitor, and deposed him, and issued a proclamation declaring war with England, and inviting all good Moslems to take up arms. British troops have sailed from India for Egypt. All the French war-ships have left Alexandria. Italy has ordered forward a permanent squadron of four iron-clads. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the British expedition about to be dispatched. Turkey is said to have agreed to send troops. De Lesseps telegraphed to Paris that immediate action was necessary to protect the Suez canal. The French battalions for Egypt are to rendezvous at Toulon. Ninet, a notorious Swiss adventurer, is aiding Arabi, and will be executed if caught by the British.

Alexandria dispatches of July 24 state that the Khedive had signed a decree declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, and had issued a general order forbidding the army to obey his command. The Khedive had also proclaimed that the English were promoting the interests of the country. An evasive answer received by the British Government from the Porte to a proposal to immediately dispatch troops to Egypt had decided them that the time for further delay was past. The water in the Mahmoudieh canal at Alexandria fell fourteen inches in the forty-eight hours, and the supply to the public had been greatly diminished. News from Cairo was to the effect that there were 8,000 starving, homeless persons there, who were dying by hundreds. The country was represented as in a terrible state of anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria were being committed with impunity. An eye-witness from Taniah stated that eighty-five Europeans were tortured, dismembered and torn to pieces, and that women were violated and tortured. The soldiers participated in the atrocities. Two Germans, sheltered by the station-master until the train was ready to start, were caught entering the train, their heads held over the carriage door and their throats cut.

A skirmish between English and Egyptian troops occurred at Ramleh, a few miles from Alexandria, on July 24. The casualties were few, and the British remained in possession of the town. An Inspector of Survey who arrived at Alexandria reports the total force of Arabi at 100,000. The latter dispatched 9,000 men to reinforce Cairo. There were twenty war-ships, half of them English, in the harbor of Alexandria. Arabi sent a letter to Gladstone before Alexandria was bombarded, but which did not reach the Premier until after that event, containing dire threats about the confiscation of property, de-

struction of the canal, and a religious war. In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that 15,500 troops would be sent to Egypt. He said the feeling of Europe was in favor of England's action. De Freycinet, the French Premier, in a conference with a committee of the Senate, said that France would confine herself to the protection of the Suez canal, and in other operations Great Britain must act alone. The British Government has chartered thirteen steamships plying to American ports, to convey troops to Alexandria.

Bloody Fight with Desperadoes in Arizona.

A recent telegram from Albuquerque, N. M., says: Arizona vigilantes are again at work, and last week Bill Mulcahy, Jack Kingsbury and Nevada Jim, who killed two Mexicans and mortally wounded two Americans at Calabazas, were pursued by an organized party of fifteen. The pursuit was kept up with vigor during Monday, and at 4 p. m. the fleeing murderers were sighted in the distance, the animals they rode being nearly fagged, heading for a precipitous peak. With a yell the pursuers spurred their horses onward. The doomed desperadoes succeeded by a superhuman effort in reaching the goal of their hopes, where they dismounted and sought refuge in the recesses of their rocky sides. As the pursuers approached they were received with a volley from the Winchester with which the fugitives were armed, and one of their number named Hennessey was wounded in the shoulder.

The avengers then withdrew and held a hasty consultation, determining to kill or capture the villains at all hazards. The party dismounted and cautiously advanced, keeping as much as possible under cover until the base of the rocky elevation was reached, when, with a shout of defiance and a volley from their six-shooters, a rush was made. With the coolness of desperation the murderers awaited the onset, and once more the Winchester were brought into requisition. The battle lasted but a few minutes. The ambushed cutthroats fought with a fury born of despair. Two of them were quickly killed, and the third, Nevada Jim, was brought down by a shot through the thighs. The vigilantes spared his life till a rope could be procured to hang him. He suddenly seized a revolver belonging to one of his dead comrades, which was lying near, and fired at Fallehy, who fell, pierced through the lung. Laughing derisively, he then sent a bullet crashing through his own brain.

A Millionaire Sexton.

The wealthiest sexton of any church in the world officiates every Sunday at Elberon, N. J., immediately adjoining the cottage in which President Garfield died. He is a short, stout gentleman, with round, full face, stamped with contentment and benevolence. He is worth several million dollars, and lives in a \$70,000 cottage close by. It would not need much more of a description to pen the millionaire philanthropist, Mr. George W. Childs, publisher of the *Public Ledger*. The church is Protestant Episcopal. It was built by six gentlemen who are prominent among the cottagers at Elberon. They were Cornelius, son of W. H. Vanderbilt, Henry Taylor, John Scott, of New York, Mr. Franklyn, Mr. A. J. Drexel and Mr. Childs. The church has a regularly paid sexton who attends to the heavy work, but Mr. Childs being one of the trustees, and knowing all the pew-holders, exercises his office in seating the congregations which gather there from June to October to listen to the preaching of the most eminent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It is related as a good story at the expense of Mr. Childs that while providing seats for the throngs which flock there he was greeted by a fussy old lady with a request for a front seat. Mr. Childs gracefully led her to a pew close to the chancel rail. Then she asked:

"Will you please find me a prayer book?"

The accommodating gentleman found a prayer book for her.

"And will you kindly hand me that fan?" pointing to a palm-leaf in an opposite pew.

The publisher obligingly brought it to her.

"Now, won't you move that footstool for me?"

This was too much.—Philadelphia Record.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$ 45	@ 8 25
HOGS	.....	8 40	@ 8 60
COTTON	.....	12 1/2	@ 13
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 20	@ 1 21
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2	.....	83	@ 85
OATS—Mixed Western	.....	63	@ 67
PORK—Mess.	.....	21 00	@ 22 00
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 13

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	6 60	@ 7 75
Cows and Heifers	.....	5 75	@ 6 50
HOGS	.....	6 00	@ 8 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	6 75	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 20	@ 1 21
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 20	@ 1 21
CORN—No. 2	.....	83	@ 85
OATS—No. 2	.....	68	@ 69
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	89	@ 90
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	.....	16	@ 17
PORK—Mess.	.....	21 00	@ 22 25
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 20	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2	.....	79	@ 80
OATS—No. 2	.....	54	@ 55
RYE—No. 2	.....	66	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.	.....	20 75	@ 21 00
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed	.....	77	@ 79
OATS—No. 2	.....	51	@ 52
RYE	.....	69	@ 70
PORK—Mess.	.....	21 00	@ 21 25
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	.....	1 05	@ 1 15
CORN	.....	81	@ 82
OATS	.....	59	@ 60
RYE	.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.	.....	22 25	@ 22 50
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 11	@ 1 20
CORN	.....	81	@ 82
OATS	.....	56	@ 58

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice	.....	6 25	@ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—Mixed	.....	78	@ 80
OATS—Mixed	.....	55	@ 57
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	2 00	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess.	.....	22 25	@ 22 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 2	.....	78	@ 80
OATS	.....	60	@ 62

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best	.....	7 00	@ 7 50
Fair	.....	5 75	@ 6 75
Common	.....	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	.....	7 90	@ 8 35
SHEEP	.....	2 50	@ 4 80

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

ONE New York firm handled 350,000 bushels of peanuts last year.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, the highest tribunal in the State, has decided, in a test case, that women are not ineligible to admission as attorneys because of sex.

A CHICAGO street crowd enjoyed the reproduction in real life of a familiar scene from a pantomime. A clownish boy dropped chunks of coal on the head of a man who was running a furnace under the grated sidewalk, and presently a red-hot poker came up to make him leap and yell. He was taken to a hospital and the fireman to prison.

THERE is an enthusiastic vegetarian in England, whose antipathy to anything of an animal nature is so extreme that she refuses to wear any garment made of animal products. Vegetable boots have been an unattained ideal, but a cobbler in Regent street has, after many efforts, covered the woman's feet with something that looks precisely like leather, and the whole story has lately been told at the Vegetarian Conference at Birmingham by the woman, Mrs. Anna Kingsford, M. D.

LAST October a package, alleged to contain \$5,000, was sent by the First National Bank of Cincinnati to the First National Bank of Buffalo by the United States Express Company. When the package reached its destination it was found to contain nothing but brown paper. The Buffalo bank began suit against the express company for the recovery of the money. After a deliberation of thirty-four hours the jury returned a verdict against the plaintiff, thus establishing the honesty of the express company's claim that the package received from the party at Cincinnati contained paper in lieu of currency. The plaintiff will now bring suit against the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

THE chief objection to the use of iron for architectural purposes is its liability to rust and weaken from this cause. Neither paint nor any other external application hitherto known has been able to prevent this. And the cost of the necessary frequent application of paints has been an additional obstacle to the free use of iron for these purposes. And on railroad and other bridges where iron is exposed to the atmosphere there is a constant deterioration. It is now claimed that a discovery has been made by which iron can be made absolutely rust proof, and that after iron has once passed through the process it will never subsequently require coatings of paint or any other external application. A writer in the New York Times, describing the process, says "the system of treatment requires the artificial rusting of the iron before it can be rendered rust proof." If this is true it is certainly curious.

THE Rev. Henry Giles, who died recently in Boston, was a brilliant and scholarly Irishman, who lived a sad life for many years. He was a Unitarian clergyman, but never had a settlement, his unfortunate deformity standing in his way. Mr. Giles was a dwarf and hunchback, with a large head, swarthy complexion and heavy features. He married a wife about thirty years ago, as the result of a courtship conducted entirely by letter. The lady fell in love with his intellect as seen in his writings, and they exchanged many letters, and never met till they came together to get married. They lived in apparent happiness for some years, when Mr. Giles had the still further misfortune to be stricken with paralysis. He lost the use of his legs from this, and by a second stroke which followed later was deprived of all power of motion otherwise. In this way he lived a long time, during which his wife died and left him almost literally alone in the world. Mr. Giles is described as a natural orator, and he had a good analytical mind, as well as decided rhetorical talent.

BENNETT, the janitor of the Elizabeth (N. J.) bank, has taught the custodians of money another trick to guard against. He had a room directly under the bank, with a gas-pipe hole in the ceiling, which was immediately under the cash drawer. Over the center of the drawer and directly into the bottom of the counter he turned a screw ring, or "deadeye," and another into the face of the counter, so that a cord running through both would work at right angles to itself and without a sound. A disk of lead was fastened to the end of the string

inside the deadeye over the drawer and to another string by which it could be pulled back to the hole in the floor. There could be nothing in sight and never was anything. The janitor sat in the cellar and worked the apparatus by sound, which told him when the paying teller was at his desk. Every night the money was taken from the drawer, which was left open, and this gave Bennett the opportunity to arrange his device. One teller was driven to resign by an unaccountable shortage in his cash, but his successor was fortunate enough to "catch on" to the janitor's little game, and subsequently to the janitor himself.

A WOMAN's paper in San Francisco nominates Mrs. J. W. Stow, of that city, as an "Independent candidate for Governor of California." She is a graduate of Oberlin. Her qualifications for Governor are thus stated: "Mrs. Stow is with the people, of the people, and for the people; she is in the prime of life, unpickled with whisky and tobacco, and enjoys perfect health. Health and maturity is what is needed in a helmsman; not old age and invalidism. Mrs. Stow is anti-monopoly, anti-foreign, anti-Chinese; she believes in honesty, not policy; in reason, not speculation; in truth, not falsehood. She does not fish, hunt nor play poker. No attractions can lure her from her post of duty; she is a scholar, orator and editor. Does Mrs. Stow expect to be Governor of California? Certainly she does! While visiting the Concord School of Philosophy, three years ago, Prof. Wasson said to her, 'Mrs. Stow, I shall expect to hear that you are a United States Senator in a few years. We need just such women as you in Congress.' To be Governor is the stepping-stone to that office, and the Senatorship will be the stepping-stone to the Presidential chair." The modest name of the paper which thus advocates Mrs. J. W. Stow as a candidate is *Woman's Herald of Industry and Social Science Co-Operator*, and the wonderful Mrs. J. W. Stow is herself the editor of it.

THE whole number of deaths in the United States from lockjaw, resulting from wounds inflicted by toy pistols on the Fourth of July last, is placed at 200. This, says the *Chicago Tribune*, is a costly sacrifice to offer up to the tutelary deity of national independence. It is especially distressing because it is unnecessary. The toy pistol is by no means essential to the proper celebration of the Fourth. Many national anniversaries have been observed without it; and we fancy that if it had never been invented or come into the possession of the small boy the expression of national exultation and gratitude on the last holiday would have been not less, but more decorous, than it was. There are two kinds of toy pistols. One uses a small cartridge charged with pure rifle powder, and similar in all respects, except size, to the ordinary pistol cartridge. The other explodes a detonating wafer charged with a fulminating compound. The latter is supposed to be the dangerous weapon. The fulminate of mercury with which the wafer is charged is known to be a nerve-poison when taken into the circulation. It can be administered internally without danger. But if it passes into the system from the outside through an abrasion or cut, it will almost surely produce lockjaw, and ultimately cause death. The toy pistols are clumsy instruments. The wafers seldom explode promptly, and, even when they do, throw off sparks and fragments that may break the skin of the pistol-hand. If through these wounds the fulminate of mercury gets into the blood, lockjaw is a natural result. This is the best explanation of the many deaths indirectly caused by the toy pistol that we have been able to find. Whether it is the correct one or not, parents will be wise to keep that dangerous toy, without reference to its construction or the manner in which it is charged, away from their children.

Preacher, Builder and Blacksmith.
Few men in Maine have crowded more genuine hard work into their lives than Elder John Spinney, of Starks, a Free-will Baptist clergyman, 64 years old. The old gentleman is a blacksmith by trade, having worked twenty years at that business. When 19 years old he commenced preaching, frequently walking ten miles to church on a Sunday, preaching two sermons, and returning on foot at night. In his life he has moved thirty-eight times, and has erected twenty-three buildings. Among other things he has delivered over 8,000 sermons, attended over 200 funerals in Starks, married over 200 couples, baptized over 200 people, and raised a family of ten children.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal*.

"Some people," says Alphonse Karr, "are always finding fault with nature for putting thorns on roses; I always thank her for putting roses on thorns."

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

Mills Closed.

Some twenty-three mills, engaged in manufacturing shingles at Manistee and Ludington, have suspended manufacturing for thirty days. This will decrease the daily manufacture 5,000,000, and is brought about by the action of the bulls and bears of Chicago in greatly reducing the price of shingles. This will not affect the operations of the saw-mills, which will continue to run as usual.

The Sleeping Juror.

Kalamazoo Commercial: Geo. Goodridge, who was declared insane on Saturday and taken to the asylum by Under Sheriff Merrill, was one of the original jurors in the at the time celebrated case of Mrs. Newcomer vs. Dr. Van Deusen. A motion for a new trial by the defense was based on the fact that during a great part of the proceedings Juror Goodridge was either dozing or sleeping. Having at one time assisted in rendering a verdict reflecting upon the management of the asylum, Mr. Goodridge has now gone to see how it is himself.

Small Farms.

The *Schoolcraft County Pioneer* has the following short but sensible lecture: "We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of many farmers to make themselves 'land poor'; to purchase more acres than they can take care of properly. As a rule eighty acres is enough for any one man to own if he expects to do a creditable job of farming, and of this he only wants fifty acres cleared. Large farms brood a spirit of 'skim milk' tillage that is unprofitable to the country. One acre properly planted and cultivated will produce more than half a dozen 'run over.' Purchase eighty acres, and then apply your surplus means to improving that, and in the end you will find that you have done wisely."

Happy Family.

Out near Amos Babcock's farm is a fox den containing an old one and three cubs. Mr. Babcock has a small dog about the size of a full-grown fox, and very much like one in color. Between the dog and this family of foxes a strong friendship exists, and recently the head of the fox family and its domesticated cousin were seen trotting about the fields together as friendly as Brown & Moore's twin spaniels. A short time ago the dog was observed playing with the three young foxes near the latter's den. The cub would jump over the dog's back prance about, snap and bark at him in the most playful manner, while the latter entered into the spirit of the fun by similar actions. The young foxes are nearly full-grown, and in time will afford sport should a fox chase be organized.—*Albion Record*.

Women at School Meetings.

Inquiry has frequently been made of late in reference to the right of women to vote at school meetings in Michigan. The following extracts from the session laws of 1881 define their rights in the matter:

Page 155—Section 103—No person, except an elector, as aforesaid, shall be eligible to any elective office contemplated in this chapter; Provided, however, That any female person of or above the age of 21 years, who has resided in this State three months and in the township ten days next preceding any election, shall be eligible to the office of school instructor.

Page 168—Section 17—Every person of the age of 21 years who has property liable to assessment for school taxes in any school district, and who has resided therein three months next preceding any school meeting held in said district, or who has resided three months next preceding such meeting on any territory belonging to such district at the time of holding said meeting, shall be a qualified voter in said meeting upon all questions, and all other persons who are 21 years of age and are the parents or legal guardians of any children included in the school census of the district, and who have for three months, as aforesaid, been residents of said district, or upon any territory belonging thereto at the time of holding any school meeting, shall be entitled to vote on all questions arising in said district which do not directly involve the raising of money by tax.

Page 171—Section 4—Any qualified voter in any school district who has property liable to assessment for school taxes shall be eligible to election or appointment to office in such school district, unless such person be an alien.

Michigan Crop Report for July.

[Prepared and published by the Secretary of State.]
For this report returns have been received from 902 correspondents, representing 685 townships. Five hundred and fifty-six of these returns are from 389 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The first footing of the wheat columns in the crop and stock reports returned to this office by supervisors, shows that the number of acres of wheat harvested in Michigan in 1881 was 1,669,405, number of bushels 20,173,471, and number of acres in wheat at the time the assessment was taken this year (will be harvested this year) 1,718,155.

The probable aggregate yield in the State this year as shown by the figures at hand is 31,420,834 bushels, an average of 18.29 bushels per acre.

The aggregate yield is obtained by multiplying the acreage in each county at the time the assessment was taken by the average yield per acre as estimated by correspondents, and taking the sum of the totals.

Owing to the backwardness of the season harvesting will begin from ten to twenty days later than usual. Continued rains cause some anxiety as to the final outcome of the crop.

The Hessian fly and other insects are

reported present in various parts of the State, but it is probable they will reduce but slightly the aggregate product. Reports of damage from this source are mainly from the southern section of the State, notably from Kent, Ottawa and the southwestern counties of Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Branch. It was this locality that suffered most from the ravages of the Hessian fly in 1877. One correspondent in Branch county states that "quite a number of farmers are now cutting their wheat for fodder." In the northern counties insects are doing the most damage in Crawford, Grand Traverse and Kalamazoo.

According to the estimates only about 3 per cent. of the old crop of wheat yet remains in farmers' hands. The small and constantly-diminishing crop of wheat marketed, although a reasonably fair price is offered, itself indicates that the old crop is nearly or quite exhausted.

The condition of corn is 87 per cent., of oats 103 per cent., barley 100 per cent., clover meadows and pastures 91 per cent., timothy meadows and pastures 100 per cent., and of clover sowed this year, 117 per cent. of the condition July 1, 1881.

Apples now promise 87 per cent. of an average crop, as against 113 per cent. on the first of June. Reports from all parts of the State show that the apples are falling from the trees in large quantities.

Peaches promise four-fifths of an average crop, or about the same as on June 1.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of June at 298 elevators and mills. Of these 240 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is one-half of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 419,918, of which 129,846 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 143,040 bushels in the second tier, 38,072 bushels in the third tier, 94,426 bushels in the fourth tier. 14,534 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At sixty-three elevators and mills, or 21 per cent. of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. At 230 elevators and mills the quantity of wheat marketed was 350,511 bushels, which is 60 per cent. of the quantity marketed at the same places during the month of May.

Information About Michigan.

The attention of foreign immigrants and of Americans desirous of changing their homes has been turned to Michigan this year more than ever before. Inquiries both numerous and minute have been made of leading newspapers and of the Commissioner of Immigration for information with respect to various portions of the State. With a view to obtaining the information necessary to answer satisfactorily such inquiries, Commissioner Morley has, for some time past, been gathering facts of interest to agriculturists and others about the resources, climate, soil, etc., of different sections of the State. The following circular of inquiries shows the wide scope of the information sought:

Specify the territory described. If only a portion of the county is referred to, mention the names or numbers of the townships included.

Give, in general terms, a description of the surface of this territory—stating whether level, hilly, or rolling, how it is watered, whether much swamp or sand-plains, if the swamps are reclaimable, and if there is any available water-power.

What is the general character of the soil in different parts of this territory? Also of the sub-soil?

What are the prevailing varieties of timber? What are the successful crops? Any information as to the results of cultivation of both farm crops and garden vegetables will be especially useful.

Has the cultivation of fruits been tested? If so, what varieties, and with what results? If more fruits are grown than are needed for home consumption, where are the markets for surplus crops?

About what does it cost per acre to clear timbered lands sufficiently for the plow? Are there any convenient local markets for wood to be used as fuel? What are the usual rates, in such markets, per cord for hard and soft wood?

Are there any United States lands in the territory described that are suitable for farming purposes?

Are there any State lands of similar character?

If there are any railroad lands, what is their general character?

Are there any good unimproved lands in the territory that were originally taken up on account of their agricultural value, upon which the timber has not been cut? Can such tracts be obtained within a few miles of settlements or railroad stations, and about what is the range in prices at which they are held? Inquiries are frequent in connection with this subject, and particulars regarding quality of soil and timber and accessibility of such lands will be very useful.

Similar inquiries to the preceding, affecting their value for farming purposes, and the prices at which they are held, apply also to "stump lands." What has been the experience of farmers who have tested the quality of lands in that neighborhood from which pine timber has been cut?

If there are any State roads which run through this territory, or any portion thereof, state their direction and the places they traverse and connect. What is the general character of the highways?

What is the character of the water used in the household, and is it easily obtained? What is the usual depth of wells?

It is desirable to give some idea of the length of the seasons. About what time does the snow usually fall? What is a fairly-estimated depth of snow in an average winter? Does the ground freeze to any considerable depth? About what time do farmers expect to begin spring plowing? If a record is convenient, state an average range of the thermometer for the winter and summer months.

What is the general character of the population, and where did the settlers mainly come from?

What is the general condition of the public schools?

What are the prevailing diseases? Are there any local industries besides farming carried on outside of towns and villages—such as lumbering, cutting ties, posts and telegraph poles, charcoal burning, etc.—which afford employment for labor and help to create a demand for produce? If so, specify them.

Is there such a demand for common labor as

would justify a man in going to that section in search of it? What are the usual wages paid for such labor?

Mention any facts not suggested herein which may be interesting or important to the locality described.

These circulars were sent to every county, in many cases to four or five persons in the county, and in all cases to men whose facilities for obtaining information were good and whose reputation for judicial and candid statement were of the highest. They include many of the pioneers, leading business men, public officers, whose duties and interests have called them to all parts of the counties in which they reside. Replies have been received from about half the counties in the State, including a very large proportion of the newer ones. An examination of these reports show that the work has been very thoroughly done. The result is a mass of detailed information far more complete than was ever before gathered in any one office in the State and available in answering inquiries, whether sent directly to the Commissioner or through the press, which is generally invited to make free use of it when needed.—*Detroit Post*.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, by fifty-one observers of diseases in different parts of the State, show causes of sickness during the week ending July 15, 1882, as follows:

Diseases in Order of Greatest Area of Prevalence.	Number of Observers by Whom Each Disease Was Reported.	Number. Per Cent.
1 Intermittent fever.....	43	84
2 Consumption of lungs.....	38	75
3 Neuralgia.....	32	63
4 Rheumatism.....	31	61
5 Diarrhea.....	28	55
6 Bronchitis.....	26	51
7 Croup.....	23	45
8 Remittent fever.....	20	39
9 Cholera morbus.....	20	39
10 Influenza.....	15	29
11 Measles.....	13	25
12 Pneumonia.....	13	25
13 Cholera infantum.....	12	24
14 Erysipelas.....	11	22
15 Inflammation of bowels.....	11	22
16 Dysentery.....	11	22
17 Scarlet fever.....	10	20
18 Diphtheria.....	10	20
19 Puerperal fever.....	10	20
20 Typho-malarial fever.....	8	16
21 Whooping-cough.....	7	14
22 Typhoid fever (enteric).....	5	10
23 Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	4	8
24 Small-pox.....	4	8
25 Membranous croup.....	3	6

Beside those tabulated above, the following-named diseases were reported each by one observer: Inflammation of the brain, diabetes and chorea.

For the week ending July 15, 1882, the reports indicate that cholera infantum considerably increased, cholera morbus, consumption of lungs, intermittent fever and dysentery increased, and that neuralgia, remittent fever and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence.

The cool weather of June and July seems to be attended in many parts of the State with less sickness, from several diseases, than is usual at this season of the year.

At the State Capitol, during the week ending July 15, the prevailing winds were southwest, and, compared with the preceding week, the average temperature was higher, the average absolute humidity and the average day and night ozone were more, and the average relative humidity was considerably less.

Including reports by regular observers and by others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending July 15, and since, at 12 places; scarlet fever at 11 places, measles at 13 places and small-pox at 5 places, as follows: At Detroit (4 cases), at Flint 20 cases, at Lansing (1 case), July 15; at Grand Rapids (3 new cases), July 16, and in the township of Greenfield, Wayne county, July 19.

For the week ending July 15 sanitary inspectors report 10 cases of measles brought by immigrants arriving at Port Huron, and 5 cases of measles among those arriving at Detroit.

HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

Japanese English.

For the benefit of English visitors to the Grand Exhibition at Osaka, the authorities are stated to have affixed the following notices in various parts of the building: "Visitors not allowed to touch the articles without permission of watchmen." "Visitors must retrace the articles if they have done any damage." "First entrance for visitors to visit all arranging of articles." The crowning effort seems to have been the following mysterious inscription upon a curious antique canoe: "This boat was dugged on from the ground which is belongs to S. Sakura's own property when was digging up the river called Itachi-kawa at Numba-mura, 1878. Therefore this is an ancient boat, which had been used before or after thousand years, and perhaps this is ancient Utsubo-Fune."

Ornithological.

An immigrant English family strolled from Castle Garden into Nassau street, enjoying the sights. They stopped in front of the window of an enterprising sign and emblem-maker, who had a brass eagle displayed. "Whatever is that?" said one of the children, "is it an 'en'?" "No, child," said the mother, "it is a howl." "Stuff!" exclaimed the father, "hit's a Hamerican heagle, a blember of this blasted country!"

ADMIRAL PORTER's office at his \$60,000 house in Washington is quite a nautical curiosity shop. There are some old pieces of furniture, a few books in cases, a number of drawings and photographs on the walls. In one corner are half a hundred models of torpedoes, with very harmless tin tubes and pine stems. On a stand on one side of the room is a working model of the steamer Alarm. Little brass guns and bits of ships, papers and documents and books scattered over three desks, a case of stuffed birds and countless things of interest catch the eye.

JOTTINGS.

HOT, no very warm.

EXTREMELY hot weather during the first part of this week.

THE Democratic State Convention will be held in the city of Jackson, August 28.

LAST Thursday we were blessed with a fine refreshing shower, the first for some time.

MR. Chas. Waring, started last Monday on a trip to the eastern part of the State. He will be gone about three weeks.

A LIVELY runaway furnished considerable excitement last Saturday night. No damage was done and nobody was injured.

DR. G. Hynes and daughter, of Allegan, while fishing in Macatawa Bay last Friday, succeeded in landing a 25 pound muskallonge.

MR. Wm. M. Swift will fill the position, in the freight depot of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway, recently made vacant by the promotion of Mr. John Ver Schure.

LAST Thursday, Mrs. Zwiers, aged 40, a resident of Olive, was bitten by a rattlesnake. Everything was done to stay the poisonous effects of the reptile bite, but without success. She died Sunday morning.

THE members of last winter's dancing class with their friends, will give a social at Macatawa Park Hotel next Thursday evening. The H. F. Brower will convey the party to the park, leaving Harrington's Dock at 8 o'clock.

MR. John Ver Schure who has been employed in the freight house of the Chicago and West Mich. Railway for a number of years, has been promoted to the position of yard master in charge of both the day and the night crew.

CAPT. J. F. Linscott, the temperance evangelist, delivered a nautical lecture entitled "Life on the Wave" in Lyceum Hall, last Wednesday evening. The audience was not over large but appreciative. Those who heard the lecture, speak highly of Capt. Linscott as an orator.

DR. R. B. Best and wife arrived home last Friday from quite an extended tour through Canada. The Doctor will now settle as a permanent resident of Holland, and can be found at his old office next to the drug store of D. R. Meengs. He will occupy the residence on Ninth street formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Joslin.

THE steamer Henry F. Brower will run a moonlight excursion on Macatawa Bay and Lake Michigan to-night, leaving Harrington's dock at 8 o'clock sharp. Bennie Gee's Juvenile Band will accompany the excursion and will march through the principal streets previous to the departure of the boat. Tickets, 25 cents. Don't fail to go.

A SUFFICIENT guarantee as to the merit of Robert McWade as "Rip Van Winkle," is the fact of his having recently closed a series of engagements at Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, and Powers' Opera House, Grand Rapids, in both places giving excellent satisfaction. Some critics pronounce his version of the play superior to that of Joseph Jefferson.

THE excursion given by the Zeeland Fire Department, to Macatawa Park yesterday, was largely attended and we have no doubt but what the excursion also proved a success financially. Order prevailed throughout the day and the excursionists returned to their homes in the evening tired, but well pleased with the sports and pleasures afforded by Macatawa Park and Bay.

WE were shown one day last week by Mr. C. J. De Roo, of the firm of Walsh, De Roo, & Co., a few samples of "breaks" (crushed wheat) as it is done by the Hungarian process. This process is to be used in the new flouring mill now in course of construction at this place, and judging from the samples, and the amount of machinery it takes to do the work, there is no reason why a first-class grade of flour can not be made.

THE schr. R. Kanters is expected in this port to-day, for a load of brush to be used on the breakwater being constructed at Lincoln Park, Chicago, by Messrs. R. Kanters & Sons, harbor contractors of this city. We learn from Mr. R. Kanters, that the work at the Park is progressing finely, and if it were not for the difficulty which he experiences in obtaining brush in sufficient quantity, he would be at work in south Chicago making good time on a contract there. It seems strange to hear complaints about there not being wood or brush enough in this locality, but such is the progress our frugal, thrifty and industrious citizens have made, and the former products of wood, lumber, etc., of this locality, have given way to the more substantial and long lasting ones of farm produce, fruit, etc.

SUMMER has arrived.

THE play of "Rip Van Winkle" contains fun enough to make a very enjoyable evening.

MR. R. Koning, of Overysel, has sued Mr. D. C. Henderson, of the *Allegan Journal*, for libel, and claims \$10,000 damages.

THE First Ref. Church (majority) of this city, have extended a third unanimous call to the Rev. D. K. Wellinga, of the Netherlands.

A FIRE at Grand Rapids Monday afternoon, destroyed five million feet of lumber in the yards of the Michigan Barrel Co., and a number of dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at about \$125,000 with an insurance of \$18,000.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., July 20th, 1882: Mrs. Dora J. Brown, A. J. Hill, T. D. Powers, Alva Pattee, Mrs. A. J. Stern, Dick Wolters, John Weber Wild.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

By giving Robert McWade a good audience, we will not only add to the enthusiasm of the performance, but will throw out an inducement for other first-class companies to visit this city. Let us give them a full house. We understand that by a little effort we can have a "Hazel Kirke" company here this fall.

NEXT Saturday, August 5th, the passenger steamer Douglas, will run an excursion to Chicago, leaving Harrington's Dock at 8:30 o'clock p. m., and will return at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Tickets for round trip \$2.00, and good for four days. This is a splendid chance of visiting Chicago and we have no fear but what a great many of our citizens will take advantage of this opportunity. Come yourself and patronize the boat, and don't forget to tell your friends of the excursion. Remember the date.

For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—Your correction of the censure of our Senator, Hon. T. W. Ferry, for not attending to the interest of Holland harbor, was timely and proper. During his long service at Washington, first elected as Representative from this Congressional District for four terms, and now on his second term as Senator, Mr. Ferry has always taken good care of our harbor interests, and as soon as the river and harbor bill, now pending, was sent from the House to the Senate, an amendment was introduced, raising the amount for Holland harbor, from \$4,000, to \$10,000. It was well known to his constituents during his service as representative in congress, that the local interests of his district were better cared for, than those of any other district in the State. Some twelve years ago, while on a visit to Saugatuck, with Col. Wheeler and his party, who went to make an inspection of the mouth of the Kalamazoo river, Col. Stockbridge expressed to me his surprise at the liberal appropriations Holland harbor was receiving, while Saugatuck could get little or nothing. I told him that perhaps I could explain the difference, and called his attention to the fact that the south line of Mr. Ferry's district ran between Holland and Saugatuck. Col. Stockbridge said, he had not thought of that, but that there must be something in it, and said he would stir up Mr. Upson, their representative, about it. Since Mr. Ferry has been in the Senate, none of our Lake Michigan harbors can complain of any lack of attention on his part. H. D. P.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

MR. Z. G. Winsor is receiving 1,000 tons of coal from Buffalo, N. Y.

JACOBUS De Spelder, said to be the oldest person in the city, was buried last Tuesday. He was 95 years of age.

THE steam fire engine Rix Robinson, the hose cart, and fifteen firemen went to Grand Rapids last Monday to assist in extinguishing a fire in and surrounding the Michigan Barrel Co's lumber yard.

ABOUT one o'clock last Monday night a fire broke out in a house at the foot of Second street, and before assistance could be obtained, the building was completely destroyed. Two women named Mrs. Mina Baker, the occupant of the house, aged 40, and Mrs. Anderson, of Fruitport, aged 60, were burned to death. Many views as to the origin of the fire are afloat, but nothing definite is known. As near as can be learned the facts are as follows: Between 12 and 1 o'clock Wm. Thielman, a neighbor, heard cries and looking out saw a fire and immediately gave the alarm. He went to the house and found a little boy about three years old, a son of Mrs. Baker, outside of the building and heard screams for help from the inside. Efforts were made to rescue the women but on account of the dense smoke nothing could be done. Coroner Grey was summoned and the bodies were taken to the dead house where an inquest was held. In the debris \$350 in gold and paper money was found tied up in a cloth and was only partially burned. The building belonged to Mrs. Capt. Wheeler and was valued at \$250.

Don't forget the moonlight excursion to-night.

Miss Maggie Plugger arrived home from Peia, Iowa, last Thursday morning.

STAR Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, intend giving an excursion to Mukegon on the steamer Douglas, some time in the near future.

THE Republican County Convention will be held in the court house on Friday, August 18th. The State Convention will be held in Kalamazoo, August 30.

MR. H. Boone advertises in this week's issue his elegant new hearse, his fine horses and carriages which he will furnish for funerals, as cheap, if not cheaper than any one in the city.

WE call the attention of our readers to the notice, in another column, of the County Board of Examiners. The Board will examine teachers, in the various branches of study, in this city on Tuesday, August 23.

THE Grand River Valley Medical Society hold its next regular meeting in Holland City, Tuesday, August 1, 1882. Members are expected to bring their wives, and spend a portion of the day at Macatawa Park. J. W. COOPER, Sec'y.

FOUR or five hundred men will commence work on the construction of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, the Walkup line, which is to be extended to Traverse City. This force of men will be put on in September and drive business at the utmost speed.

OUR readers attention is called to the change of the time of running the steamer H. F. Brower. The boat will hereafter leave Harrington's Dock promptly at the following hours: 8 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 4 p. m.; and will return to the dock at 12 m., 2:45 p. m., and 6 p. m.

WE are pleased to announce that Robert McWade's "Rip Van Winkle Company" is to give an entertainment at Lyceum Hall one evening next week. This is a finer company than can afford to come here for the amount of patronage generally received by troupes in this city, and all who feel an interest in having a better class of entertainments here, should find no excuse for refusing to give it their support.

In a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* we find the following: "Another change of masters on the schooner Lincoln Dall has to be recorded. J. H. Dall takes the place of William Disher. The next change will be duly recorded when it takes place, probably next trip. The Lincoln Dall is now so far ahead in the championship race of masters that it will be utterly impossible for either the schooners Jones or Curiosity to attempt to gain the championship pennant this season."

RELIGIOUS services for to-morrow:

Hope Church—Rev. D. Van Pelt, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m. The services will be conducted by the Theol. Student, B. Smits.

First Ref. Church, (Church Edifice)—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. In the evening the services will be conducted by Prof. G. E. Boer, of Grand Rapids.

First Ref. Church, (College Chapel)—Services 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by the Theol. Student, A. Huizenga.

Third Ref. Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The services will be conducted by Prof. G. E. Boer, of Grand Rapids.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. M. D. Terwilliger, Pastor. Morning, "Genuine Church Prosperity." Evening, "The Profit of Godliness."

Real Estate Transfers in Ottawa County.

For the week ending July 22, 1882.

This list includes only such as seem to be bona fide sales, quit claims, where the consideration is very small, not given.

Robert W. Brown to Henry de Kline and wife, w 65 acres e 1/4 s 1/4 sec. 10-5-12. \$2,500.
Henry D. Weatherwax and wife to Geo. A. Cowing, 1/2 acre in e 1/4 s 1/4 sec. 14-6-15. \$100.
Harriet Bouton et al. to Charles Kahn, pt n e 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 15-8-15. \$300.
John C. Post and wife to Dirk Van den Heuvel, n 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 19-5-16. \$250.
Fillmore Bird and wife to John C. Post, e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 11-4-15. \$300.
Francis A. Rich and wife to R. E. Werkman et al., n w 1/4 s w 1/4 and n w 1/4 s e 1/4 and w 1/4 n e 1/4 and s e 1/4 n w 1/4 sec. 25-6-16. \$300.
Phineas Baldwin to Lucy Baldwin lot 17 and 18, blk 1, Hopkins addition to Spring Lake.
Nathaniel V. Clayton and wife to Johannes M. Albers, lot 275 Grand Haven.
Ransom Pitts and wife to Hendrick Wagenaar, 2 acres in sec. 13-6-18. \$85.
Cornelia Heyboer et al. to Lambert Brouwer, und. 13-24 n w 1/4 of s w 1/4 and s 1/4 n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 35-5-14. \$2,000.
Christoffel Zwagerman and wife to Hendrikus Wiggers n w 1/4 s 1/4 n w 1/4 s e 1/4 sec. 1-6-14. \$1,500.
Lambert Brouwer and wife to Gerrit J. Brouwer, e 1/4 s 1/4 n w 1/4 s w 1/4 sec. 35-5-14. \$1,500.
Jacobus G. Huismann to Elizabeth W. Huismann, lots 18, 19, 23, 27, 29, 30; Harrington, Westerhof, and Kramer's add No. 2, village of Harrington. \$5,000.
Lot 14 blk 53 Holland, e 1/4 lot blk 53 Holland, and other lands in Allegan county.
Jacobus G. Huismann to Elizabeth Huismann, und. 1/2 lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and No. 1, village of Harrington. \$300.
Pieternelle Jacobussen to Isaac Verwey, lot 3 blk 15 s w add Holland. \$700.
Russell T. Cady and wife to Sarah Hathaway 1 1/4 acres in sec. 12-6-16.
Tennis de Werd and wife to Albert de Werd e 1/4 lot 11 blk 48 Holland. \$650.
Charles Crowther and wife to David E. Rose, land in n e 1/4 sec. 4-6-16. \$500.

Dr. Schouten's Specific Family Remedies.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF RHUBARB, is too well known to the public to need any recommendation. It is enough to say, as is proven by numerous testimonials, and hundreds besides who have used it, that it is exactly what is claimed for it. If you or your children are troubled with diarrhoea, one or two doses will convince you as to the merits of the preparation. In complaints of children it has no equal. It being a Tonic for the bowels, cures all these miserable complaints, when not of too old standing, with a few doses. It does not only check the Diarrhoea, but after being stopped, it moves the bowels naturally again.

ANTI-BILIOUS and EXPECTORANT PILLS. These Pills are rapidly taking the place of all others. They are composed of the most valuable tonic, alterative and cathartic properties known, and acting directly upon the liver, stomach and bowels, effectually purify the blood. Their action is mild, yet always cleansing, but never griping or painful. If you use them once, you will always prefer them above all others.

"OLD ABE" BITTERS. These Bitters are an excellent Tonic and Appetizer, and are very popular with those who are acquainted with their virtues.

AROMATIC SPIRITS. This distilled liquid is a remedy for all kinds of pain, in young and old, and is an instant restorative for disordered stomachs after a debauch. It is taken from the Belgian Pharmacopoeia. The formula can be found on the bottles.

BALSAM LOCATELLI (Spijker Balsam.) This Balsam is a wonderful healer, and works like a charm in all kinds of wounds, cuts, bruises and burns.

IPPECAC TROCHES. The great and well-known specific remedy—Ipecac—for croup, coughs and colds, influenza, etc., is the main feature of these Troches, and prepared in such a nice manner that they are craved for like Candy. The formula is on the box. See *Pharmacopoeia Neerlandica*.—This is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, and is highly recommended for public speakers.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S COUGH BALSAM. This is a valuable combination of expectorants and compounded in such a manner that old and young pronounce it palatable. In severe cases it is recommended to take a few of Dr. Schouten's Expectorant Pills, at night before retiring.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D., Proprietor.

PREPARED BY
SCHOUTEN & SCHEPERS,
DRUGGISTS,
HOLLAND, - - MICH.
11-11

Kremers & Bangs,

—dealers in—
Drugs, Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

Having purchased the entire stock and "good will" of T. E. Annis & Co., we will endeavor to merit, by fair treatment and honest competition, a share of the patronage of this public.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

KEMERS & BANGS.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 19th. 11-17

Otto Breyman



Jewelry, Watches,
Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warrantep to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of
SPECTACLES

—and a—
FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.
O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-17

R. Kanters & Sons,

—dealers in—

General Hardware

We keep on hand a full stock of

Mixed and Dry Paints, Oils,

White Lead, Brushes, Etc.

Doors, Sash and Glass,

Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers,

OIL STOVES,

REFRIGERATORS

DRAIN TILE.

Gas, Steam Fitting and Pump
Driving promptly done
on short notice.

Prompt attention given to all
work in Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

9-17

Steamer for

CHICAGO.

The passenger steamer

DOUGLAS

will leave Holland for Saugatuck, Douglas, and Chicago, tri-weekly on

Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday
at 8 o'clock p. m.

For information in regard to passage and freight inquire at the store of E. J. Harrington, or at the City Hotel.

Fare, \$2.50; Round Trip, \$4.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

—AND—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries,—always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provision, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.
HOLLAND, Oct. 12th, 1880. 34-17

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES IN THE

JEWELRY STORE

—OF—

J. ALBERS,

8th STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Clocks which have been sold for \$4, are now for sale at \$3. The entire stock on hand will be sold at that rate. Plated ware, Spectacles, etc., etc., will be sold at cost for the next 60 days.
Oct. 15, 1881. 37-17

DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON

R. A. BRAYMAN,

At the old place of L. T. Kanters.

An entire new stock of

Stationery and Confectionery,

FANCY GOODS,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Complete and well selected stock of Photo. and Autograph

ALBUMS

As cheap as the cheapest.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 9, 1882. 1-17

AN OLD, OLD STORY.

BY E. T. GRAMM.

Of all the bonny birds which spring
O'er the fields, with lark and plover,
The sweetest wake in beds of thyme,
And fragrant fields of clover!

They mind me of a sunny spot
Where apple boughs bent over
And shook their laughing shadows down,
To dance among the clover!

'Twas there, with drowsy hum, the bees,
Delighted, loved to hover,
Or drowsing through the perfumed air
Fell fast asleep in clover!

Not far away a tiny brook
Crept out from under cover
And, dancing slyly, went its way,
With songs for thyme and clover!

Till further on the waters grew
Into a dashing river
Who wooed the lilies, tall and fair,
As once he wooed the clover!

And bonny brook and scented thyme,
A little maid and lover
Dreamed out the sweetest dreams of life
With you, amid the clover!

And years have come and gone since then
And "love's young dream" is over;
The brook still weds the lilies fair,
But faded is the clover!

THE HEADSMAN.

The Ghastly Duties on Gibbet and in
Torture Chamber—Men Cooked in
Boiling Oil—Regicides Torn Apart
and Murderers Crucified.

The profession of public executioner nowadays, though invested with a sinister interest quite natural to the ghastly craft, possesses none of the elements of romance which attached to it up to a century or so ago. In France, for instance, in the olden time, the executioner, or High Justice, as he was called, from the fact that only Supreme or Royal Judges had the power to decree death, was a personage whose ways and duties were as fascinating as they were revolting. In Spain, from the earliest time, the office of executioner was hereditary by law. In France the law was created by custom. No one could associate with the children of the headsmen, who could learn no craft but that of their father. So rigidly was this rule adhered to that when Charles Sapson died leaving his eldest son, only 7 years old, the child had to stand beside his adult assistant on the scaffold and sanction his acts by his presence. When the executioner had only daughters the husband of the eldest succeeded his father-in-law. It was only by the complete extinction of a family that immunity from the horrible fealty to death could be secured.

In the early days in France the executioner held his office by letters patent signed by the King. He was only nominated after close inquiry into his person and habits. When the appointment of an executioner was made out the papers were thrown on the table in the High Chancellor's office, and the new headsmen picked them up. He was then solemnly sworn to his duties. As a rule he was not allowed to reside in town or city unless he took up his residence in the house of torture. In certain localities he wore a livery, consisting of a jacket bearing the arms of the town and a ladder on the breast, and a gibbet embroidered on the back. In France the executioner of the city of Paris ranked first, for there was an aristocracy even of the gibbet. The headsmen bore the names of the places they served, being termed in public life and documents Monsieur de Paris, de Rheims and so on.

The office of executioner was endowed with many pecuniary advantages. His chief right was that of *havee* (from *avoir*, to have). This consisted of as much corn sold in the market as he could take in his hands, and had been granted to help him in obtaining provisions, which he could not easily procure otherwise, people declining money from such hands as his. The executioner could employ assistants to collect his tax; his right in certain towns was exchanged for a yearly allowance of money.

Many other privileges were attached to the office. By an order of the Chatelet, dated 1530, the executioner had a right of taxation on fruit, grapes, nuts, hay, eggs and wool; also a toll on the Pont-Neuf, a tax on barges, a sum for each patient suffering from leprosy, a sum on brooms, coals, oysters, fish, cakes of Epiphany, water-cress sellers, and on stray pigs. When one of his servants captured a pig, he took it to the Hotel Dieu, and either the head or a sum of money was given in return. The executioner had always a right to a part of the apparel of the culprits who suffered by his hands; at first only clothes below the waist were given him, but eventually he obtained the whole apparel. In certain cities the executioner levied a tax on women of loose life. The monks of Saint Martin gave him five loaves and five bottles of wine for every execution on their lands. Other monastic organizations paid him a stated yearly sum. He also received a sum of money from the state for each execution. In 1721 all these privileges were abolished, and he received a salary of 16,000 livres, special fees for executions outside of the city, and full expense allowance.

The carpenter was also an important position. His business was to construct, repair and keep the scaffolds and instruments of torture in order. His salary was from 40,000 to 50,000 francs. The executioner's assistants were either his own servants or apprentices, who were fed and housed, but not paid.

In 1793, the National Convention, by a decree issued on June 13, 1793, decided that an executioner should be attached to every department of the republic. The salary of executioners was to be paid by the state. In towns of which the population did not exceed 50,000 inhabitants, the salary was fixed at 2,400 livres; in those numbering from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 4,000 livres; and, lastly, the emoluments of the executioner of Paris were diminished from 16,000 to 10,000 livres. His assistants were paid on the same scale. During the Reign of Terror, however, a special fee of 3,000 francs was added to

his salary. It was not too much for what he had to do then.

The last reform in the position of executioner was enacted in 1840, when the salary of the executioner of Paris was lowered to 5,000 francs, the executioner of Lyons received 4,000 francs, those of Bordeaux, Rouen and Toulouse 3,000 francs, and the gang of less important headsmen each 2,400 francs. It will be seen that we are far from the time when M. de Paris collected 50,000 francs for the right of *havee* alone. There exists still, however, by a species of judicial sufferance, certain privileges of free lodging and the like which eke the French Jack Ketch's income out some 20 or 30 per cent.

However much he made, the old-time executioner earned it. The list of punishments he has at one time and another been called upon to inflict cannot be read without a shudder. Decapitation is a punishment as old as the world. It was the form of death privileged to titled criminals. Common malefactors were hanged, as were also disgraced nobles. Crucifixion was an ancient and cruel form of French punishment. In 1127, by order of Louis the Fat, Bertholde, the murderer of Charles the Righteous, was crucified. Jews and heretics were the chief victims of the cross. Burning at the stake was not abolished in France till the seventeenth century. Quatering was last inflicted on Damians, the would-be assassin of Louis XV., in 1757. It consisted in tying the convict by the arms and legs to four horses, which were then driven in different directions until the victim was torn apart at the joints.

Breaking at the wheel was tying the culprit on a wheel, breaking his limbs, and leaving him on the wheel until he expired. But it often happened that the Judges ordered by a retentum that he should be strangled before his limbs were broken. The punishment was most frequent in France, and many innocent men suffered by it; among others the unfortunate Calas. The wheel was abolished in 1789. Drowning was meted out to witches and sorcerers. Philippe Augustus extended it to untitled people who swore, and Charles VI. to those guilty of sedition. After the reign of Louis XI. it was abolished.

Flaying alive was resorted to freely for treason. The Constable of Armagnac was thus put to death when he was captured. Impalement and stoning to death was also in vogue in the early days. Under Francis I. the punishment of estrapade, which consisted in letting the culprit fall from such a height as to break his limbs, was invented. Boiling coiners in oil or water was not abolished till 1791. The punishment of *la cale* consisted in hoisting the victim by a pulley and letting him suddenly fall.

It is worth noticing that the Middle Ages provided a supreme protection against death, even at the foot of the scaffold. The culprit might, if he succeeded in slipping through the hands of his keepers, seek refuge in a church, and his person was sacred so long as he abided there. The church was very jealous of this privilege of holy sanctuary. He could be still more efficiently preserved if a woman consented to marry him, and a belief in the continuance of that form of salvation still exists among many of the lower order abroad.

There were almost numberless punishments not followed by death. Flagellation in public was not abolished till 1789. The pillory was a post set up in a public place, where the offender was exposed, chained, to the fusillade of the stone-throwing mob. Some pillories were wooden cages, which revolved upon a pivot. Very heinous offenders were fastened to the pillory by an iron collar. Bankruptcy, forgery, bigamy, fraud, robbery of fruit, cheating at cards, blasphemy and a hundred other incongruous offenses entitled a man to be pilloried. The *amende honorable* consisted of parading the victim in a cart through the streets, and was frequently the prelude to severe punishment. In the Middle Ages a husband who suffered his wife to beat him was made to ride about the streets on a donkey, with his head toward the tail. Cutting the table-cloth before whoever had committed an act of cowardice was another usage of the same kind. This was done to William of Hainault at the King of France's own table, because he had not avenged the murder of his grand-uncle.

Degradation was a penalty which always preceded the ceremony of death. By degradation the victim was ignominiously stripped of all earthly honors. Thus, when Marshal de Biron was on the scaffold the Chancellor of France deprived him of his insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost.

The degradation of a nobleman was always attended with much solemnity. Thirty Knights of proved courage met in council, and summoned to their presence the nobleman charged with felony. A King or a herald-at-arms pronounced the accusation of treason, of broken faith, and if the charge was not met degradation took place. Two scaffolds were erected in public; on one the Judges were assembled, surrounded by heralds and men-at-arms; on the other stood the culprit, fully armed with his shield stuck on a spike before him. He was then stripped of all his weapons, beginning with the helmet; his shield was broken in three pieces; his spurs broken on a dung-hill; the King-at-Arms poured a basin of hot water on his head, and priests sang the service of the dead. The Judges, clad in mourning, then went to church, whether the culprit was borne on a litter. After *de profundis* he was given up to the Royal Judge to be dealt with by High Justice. On some occasions he was allowed to outlive his infamy, as in the case of Capt. Frange, a Gascon gentleman, who had treacherously surrendered Fontarbia to the Spaniards. He was degraded at Lyons in 1523 in the manner described, and afterward set free.

Subsequently degradation was abandoned, because the sentence in itself was understood to imply the stigma. It was resumed in 1791 under the name of civil degradation. The clause was thus worded: "The culprit shall be led to the public place, where sit the tribunal that passed sentence upon him. The clerk of the court shall address him in these words: 'Your country has found you guilty of an infamous act; the law and the court strip you of your title of French citizen.'"

In olden times a culprit, no matter what his crime, was branded with the fleur de lis on leg, arm, back, breast, cheek or even forehead. Afterward the letter V was branded on the shoulders of those specially guilty of theft. Criminals sent to the galleys were branded *gal*, for *galere*. These marks were all merged in the general one of T. F., standing for *travaux forces*, which were used till branding was finally abolished by the law of April 28, 1832.

A parricide had his first amputated till 1791, when it was decreed that he should be taken to execution with his face covered with a black cloth. In 1810 amputation was resumed and continued till 1832. Criminals condemned for murder and arson went to execution in a red shirt.

Mutilation was a common form of ancient punishment. There is scarcely a single part of the body that has not been subjected to a separate and special torture—the eyes, mouth, tongue, ears, teeth, arms, hands, feet and heart have been so many sources of suffering by fire and iron. Blindness, resorted to under the first two races of French Kings, was inflicted by Princes upon high personages whose attacks they feared, but whose lives they dared not take. Blindness was applied to Bernard, King of Italy, grandson of Charlemagne, and the Parliament of Senlis, in 873, ordered that the rebellious son of Charles the Bald should be deprived of his sight.

A red-hot iron passed before the eyes until, to use Joinville's expression, they were cooked; a steel point which was plunged in the center of the organ; the plucking out from the socket—such were the instruments and means resorted to by justice and revenge, which in barbarous ages were often confounded.

The tongue has at all times been practiced upon by the law. Louis IX. ordered that blasphemers should be marked on the brow, that their lips should be burned, and their tongue pierced with red-hot iron. For this punishment he invented a round-shaped iron, which the executioner applied to the lips of the culprit after heating it.

Louis XII., the "father of the people," enacted that whoever uttered eight blasphemies should have his tongue torn out; and Louis XIV. re-established the law.

Among the Huguenots burned alive on Jan. 21, 1635, in the presence of the King, was a man named Antoine Poile, whose tongue was pierced and attached to his cheek with an iron pin. The infliction usually took place before a church.

The amputation of the ear was a common punishment in the Middle Ages. It was practiced on the serf who displeased his master. Sauval gives the following account of it: "The amputation of one ear was inflicted on dishonest servants and cut-purses; a second offense cost them the other ear; death was the penalty of the third offense. When the first larceny was considerable it was the left ear which was cropped."

The teeth were also within reach of the executioner. It was the wont to pull the teeth of Jews to make them give up their money; and Louis XI., after the death of Jacques d'Armagnac, whom he caused to be skinned alive, ordered that his children should be taken to the Bastille and have their teeth extracted. Amputation of the feet was common as well as the hands. They were simply chopped off with sword or ax, and the stump plunged in boiling oil or cauterized with an iron. These punishments were frequently inflicted on women.

Pouring boiling oil on the feet was a common form of torture. Death was caused by pouring boiling oil into the ears, the nostrils and the throat. Molten lead was applied to the same purpose. One executioner received a liberal reward for inventing a crescent-shaped knife, by means of which a criminal's heart might be ripped out so rapidly that he had not time to die under the operation.

Cases were common in which the victim had his lips lopped off one by one, and being ripped open and disemboweled before the death stroke was given.

It would take a volume to enumerate the tortures the devilish ingenuity of man was fether to in those ghastly times. The Parliament of Paris applied only two kinds—water and the boot. In Brittany the sufferer was tied to an iron chair and his legs brought by degrees in contact with the fire. At Besancon the horse, which consisted in mounting the victim on a log garnished with spikes, was in use. Estrapade prevailed at Orleans. At Rouen the thumb, fingers and legs were crushed.

The boot was an instrument consisting of four planks pierced with holes, through which ropes were passed to hold them together. Between the two innermost planks the victim's leg was fitted. The executioner then drove wedges between the outer ones. Ordinary torture included four wedges, but on extra occasions eight wedges were used. At any rate, the leg was reduced to a pulp of riven flesh and muscle and splintered bone.

Torture by water consisted in seating the culprit on a stone stool after his sentence had been read to him. His wrists were attached behind his back to two iron rings distant from each other. All the cords then entwined round his limbs and body were then pulled as much as possible, and when the body of the sufferer could not be stretched any more a

trestle was placed under his back. The questionnaire held a horn in one hand, and with the other he poured water in and obliged the criminal to swallow four pints in question ordinaire and eight pints in question extraordinaire. Death was commonly the result of this torment.

Torture comprised several graduated torments inflicted upon a prisoner, either to compel him to confess his crime or to obtain the names of his accomplices. While he was subjected to these sufferings, a Judge, standing close to the torturer or questionnaire, called upon the accused to state the truth, and wrote down his declarations, whence the name of question which was given to this torture. Question was of two sorts, either definite or preliminary. These two categories were subdivided into question ordinaire and extraordinaire. Through the first it was sought to exact from the accused the confession of his guilt; through the accused it was endeavored to discover the accomplices who had helped him in the perpetration of his crime. Torment carried to a certain limit constituted question ordinaire; it was doubled in question extraordinaire, which, as a rule, was only inflicted upon culprits previously sentenced to death. Yet there are people who regret the "good old times."—English paper.

The New Northwest.

Far away in the Northwest, as far beyond St. Paul as St. Paul is beyond Chicago, stands Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the gateway of a new realm about to jump from its present state of trackless prairies, as yet almost devoid of settlement, to the condition of our most prosperous Western States. Here, bounded on the south by Dakota and Montana, west by the Rocky mountains, north and east by the great Peace river and the chain of lakes and rivers that stretch from Lake Amabasca to Winnipeg, lies a vast extent of country, estimated to contain 300,000,000 acres, or enough to make eight such States as Iowa or Illinois. Not all of it is fertile, it is true, yet it may be safely said that two-thirds of it are available for settlement and cultivation.

In fact, the extent of available land in these new countries is apt to be underestimated, for if the traveler does not see prairies waist deep in the richest grass, he is apt to set them down as barren lands; and if he crosses a marsh he at once stamps it as land too wet for cultivation. Those, however, who remember the early days of Illinois and Iowa have seen lands then passed by as worthless swamps now held at high prices as the best of meadow-land. This is a land of rolling prairies and table-lands, watered by navigable rivers and not devoid of timber.

Its climate is hardly such as one would select for a lazy man's paradise, for the winters are long and cold and the summers short and fiercely hot, though their shortness is in some measure compensated for by the great length of the midsummer days. Nevertheless, it is a land where wheat and many other grains and root crops attain their fullest perfection, and is well fitted to be the home of a vigorous and healthy race. Manitoba, of which we hear so much now, is but the merest fraction of this territory, and, lying in the southeast corner, is as yet the only part accessible by rail.

Over this vast region, and indeed all that lies between it and the Arctic ocean, for two hundred years the Hudson Bay Company exercised territorial rights. Till within a few years it was practically unknown except as a preserve of fur-bearing animals; and prior to 1870 it was hard to find any information as to its material resources or its value. The company discouraged every attempt that threatened to interfere with the fur-bearing animals or the Indians who trapped them; still it became known that some of this vast region was not utterly worthless for other purposes; the soil looked deep and rich in many places, and in the western part the buffalo found a winter subsistence, for the snows were seldom deep, and in the pure dry air and hot autumnal sun the grasses, instead of withering, dried into natural hay. The early explorers, too, had brought back reports of noble rivers, of fertile prairies, of great beds of coal, of belts of fine timber. But what cared the company for these? The rivers, it is true, were valuable as being the homes of the otter, the mink, and other fur-bearing animals, and furnished fish for their employes, and highways for their canoes. For the rest they had no use. At last, in 1879, seeing that they could no longer exclude the world from these fertile regions, the Hudson Bay Company sold their territorial rights to Canada, which now began to see its way to a railroad across the continent, to link the colonies from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.—Harper's Magazine.

Paid A Bill.

A Detroit lawyer took in a new boy, and, as he had suffered to some extent from the depredations of the former one, he decided to try the new lad's honesty at once. He therefore placed \$15 in bills under a weight on his desk and walked out without a word. Upon his return, half an hour later, the bills were gone and 75 cents in silver had taken their place.

"Boy! when I stepped out to get a draft on London I left \$15 under this weight!"

"Yes, sir."

"And now I find only 75 cents!"

"Yes, sir, but, you see, you hadn't been gone five minutes when a man came in with a bill against you of \$14.25, and I paid it. I guess the change is correct."

"You—you paid a bill?"

"Yes sir—there it is, all receipted. The man said it had slipped your mind for the last four years, and so—"

He didn't get any further before he was rushed for the stairs, and he isn't in the law business any more.

A PASTORAL PICTURE—(NIGHT.)

Across the darkness of the night
I see a slender thread of light—
Light that approaches swift and clear—
The earliest firefly of the year.

A disembodied pulse, he glides,
Lit by soft, phosphorescent gleams,
As if beneath his restless ray
Some ocean wave had gone astray.

A slow breeze wafts along the rill
The mandate of the willow pool,
Whose note reverberates seem to be
Sustained by mocking fancies.

The cricket's voice, an iterant trill,
Teases the silence of the hush;
The stars are cold and high to-night,
As vestal virgins robed in white.

The darkness deepens; overhead
Fragments of clouds are thinly spread;
A meteor's brief and brilliant mark
Of hurrying fire insults the dark.

A radiance of rare splendor born,
Like some red meteor of morn,
Falling from measureless heights of sky
On night's black breast to thrub and die.

PITH AND POINT.

ONE of the trunk tossers—Jumbo.

HEAD-LINE for the report of a club banquet—A stuffed club.

THE front door mat is always ready to scrape a new acquaintance.

GIRLS, like opportunities, are all the more to you after being embraced.

It always saddens an old cow to look over the fence at an oleomargarine factory.

THE poster plays a truly-neutral part during a political campaign—it is always on the fence.

DOCTORS and mackerel have this in common: They are seldom caught out of their schools.

HE who obeys with modesty appears worthy some day or other of being allowed to command.

THE pig has sometimes been compared to a musical instrument. The corn-et seems to hit his case.

A PARTY who had just paid a big doctor's bill says he would like to see high heels go out of fashion.

"It's all a matter of taste," as the boy said when he preferred a piece of gingerbread to a picture-book.

AS Illinois farmer who plowed up a two-gallon jug abused his oxen because there was no whisky in it.

SHE—"Why is it that when we were lovers you always got me a box at the theater and covered the front with bouquets, but now you buy seats in the dress circle?" He—"At that time your father paid for your bonnets."

"HAVE you had your ears pierced?" asked a young lady of her chum, who lived next door. "I should think so," was the crushing reply, "hearing you sing every day." There is now a great gulf of coldness between the two.

"WHAT will I do with my hens if they do not lay?" Let them get into your neighbor's garden among the vegetables. If they do not lay, the neighbor will probably lay for them. The only trouble about that method is the hens are laid out so soon.—Texas Siftings.

"HAVE you any fresh eggs?" "Yes, mum, plenty; them with the hen on 'em." "With the hen on them?" "Yes, mum, we always put a hen on our fresh eggs to distinguish 'em. Beg pardon, mum, don't think you understand. Hen, the letter; not 'em, the bird. Hen for no-laid, mum. Take a dozen, mum? Thank you?"—Punch.

OLD Scotch gentleman sitting in a Toronto car—a young lady enters, and makes a rush for the topmost seat. The car starts rather suddenly, the young lady lands on the old gentleman's knee, blushing and exclaiming: "Oh, beg your pardon." Old G.: "Dinna mention it, lassie; I'd raythur hae ye settin' on my knee than stannin' on ceremony."

A CERTAIN clerk in a Western village recently made the following comment on Pocahontas. Said he: "Pocahontas was a great man; Pocahontas was a kind-hearted man." "Hold on!" cried his companion. "Pocahontas was a woman." "She was, eh?" said he. "Well, that's just my luck. How am I expected to know? I never read the Bible."

"HOW much do they charge in Austin for a morning male?" asked a hungry-looking Irishman, who had just arrived in town, of a gentleman who was leaning against a post. "They don't charge me anything for my mail; they hand it out to me every morning for nothing," was the reply. "You don't tell me so. Ain't Austin a chape place to live and get fat in?"—Texas Siftings.

In a few weeks after boxes for receiving mail were put up in Augusta, Me., at the corners of streets, a nice, pleasant old lady on X. street accosted one of the letter-carriers with: "See here, I haven't got no key, an' I want one!" "A key to what, madam?" asked the polite carrier. "Why, a key to that postoffice box onto our corner; all the neighbors get their mail regular, but I can't get mine outen that box. It is locked!"—Detroit Post.

"Oh, doctor, do you think my little darling will live?" inquired an anxious mother of the family physician who had called the seventh time with his bill. "Live! Why there isn't anything the matter with him, is there?" "Well, no, not now; but you know, doctor, there are so many children's diseases around." "Huh! If the child takes after his father, he'll live when an honest man will starve to death. Good morning."—New Haven Register.

OLD SAYS AND SEE-SAWS.
From Eighth street up, from Eighth street down,
This is the manner of this great town;
From Eighth street up, the women are spinning it,
From Eighth street down, the men are earning it,
Borrowing, buying, begging it, lending it,
From Eighth street up, the women are spending it;
'Twill be the manner of this great town
Till Wall street's up and Madison's down,
Till green grass grows in Tompkins square,
Till all the L's reduce their fare;
From some street up, the women burning it,
From some street down, the men still earning it;
Father from son, if need be, lending it,
That daughter and wife may still be spending it,
From Eighth street up, from Eighth street down—
A see-saw rhyme, and a see-saw town.
—A. E. Watrous in the Century.

THE NOVGOROD TRAGEDY.

A Russian Mutiny, and How It Was Punished.

One need not be surprised at anything that happens in Russia. While smoking a cigar with one of my old friends, who has seen, read and traveled a great deal, says a writer in a foreign journal, I was told of an incident which occurred some forty years ago at Novgorod, quite as sinister as that which recently occurred at Smargon, when a population of raging madmen flung children into a blazing fire, and revealed at the sight of the poor little bodies writhing like vine-stems upon the blazing coals. But in the narrative I am about to relate there was no race hatred or religious passion for a motive.

The Colonel of a certain Russian regiment, ferociously tyrannical, and, I may say, merciless toward his soldiers, was in the habit of treating this human flock like a pack of brutes. He disciplined with the knout; sentencing men to whipping for having one button insufficiently polished; whipping a non-commissioned officer for one stain on his cloak; striking veterans of Borodino in the face for saluting too slowly; sending poor wretches to Siberia for giving too free an answer. In short, during the lapse of years, this Colonel had made himself so detested by his men that he reaped a frightful vengeance from the seeds of hatred he had sown.

One morning during parade he suddenly saw file off from the regiment a company of soldiers bearing, instead of muskets, those long rods which cut deeply into the flesh at every blow.

Nevertheless he had given no orders. There was no soldier to chastise.

"Who is that for?" he demanded. A grenadier advanced from the ranks and replied, with terrible coolness: "For thee!"

The entire regiment, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, were in the plot, which had been concocted in the barracks. The whole regiment was present at the terrible spectacle. The Colonel was seized, his uniform torn off, he was tied down in a wheelbarrow and wheeled up and down before the ranks of the grenadiers, armed with rods, all of whom struck and insulted him. The officers who attempted to aid their Colonel were immediately seized, and bayonets pointed at their throats. Some were taken away; others garroted. Only one soldier attempted to take part with them. Then a sergeant, still pallid from the effects of his last whipping from the knout, put his musket to the soldier's temple and blew his brains out.

And all the regiment saw its Colonel pass under the rods.

When it was all over they opened a kiln-oven. The Colonel was flung into it, all bleeding, together with the officers who had well obeyed him. And when the furnace was well fed the soldiers heated it slowly, very slowly, until at last that hideous, heavy, revolting smell of melting fat and burning flesh arose in the air which the savages of the Russian frontier inhaled some days ago at a Jewish cemetery at Smargon.

But the tragedy of Novgorod was not yet over!

An imperial courier bore to the Czar the news of the mutiny. Nicholas listened, became white, but said nothing, except to order four batteries of artillery to Novgorod. Ten days after a white-haired and gray mustached Major General, accompanied by a single aide-de-camp, knocked at the door of the barracks, which the soldiers had never left since the murder of their chief.

The General gazed coldly upon those pale men, all neatly and faultlessly uniformed, who gave him the military salute.

Not a reproach—not one useless word. He only said to them:

"At 6 o'clock to-morrow morning the regiment will assemble in undress uniform and without arms at the Tartar camp, upon the Little square. Order of the Czar."

Not a voice replied. But the next day upon the narrow square, all in ranks, without arms, with their long gray coats, their sergeants at their usual posts, all the mutinous soldiers were there, in lines regular as if adjusted to a string, with a double line of lance-bearing Cossacks before and behind. Then all at once from every far spire all the great bells began to toll. The Cossack horsemen withdrew. Only the unarmed infantry remaining upon the square, with folded arms, waiting. Then there came a long, low roll of drums, and with it from all the avenues leading into the square came volleys of grape like iron hail.

Then nothing was heard for a while but the thunder of the cannon in that city, otherwise silent as a cemetery, when men, women and children, kneeling before their holy images, were praying for the soldiers they were shooting down in the square, for the soldiers were dying with the prayers of their childhood upon their lips. The cannon thundered for hours. Then all was silent. Powder and iron rested awhile. The cannon-eers entered the square and recoiled at the sight of those ranks of men mown down like wheat—the marsh of blood. From under the dead they pulled a few still breathing victims, able to live a while.

"What shall be done with them, General? Shall we put them in the hospital?"

"Put them under the knout."

The Distinction.

A little 5-year-old boy was being instructed in morals by his grandmother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "by golly," "by jingo," "by thunder," etc., were only little oaths, and but little better than other profanities. In fact, she said, he could tell a profane oath by the prefix "by." All such were oaths.

"Well, then, grandmother," said the little hopeful, "is 'by telegraph,' which I see in the papers, swearing?"

"No," said the old lady, "that's only lying."—*Rome Sentinel.*

The Law of Kindness.

It would be a blessing and a kindness to poor, weak, nervous, debilitated, suffering humanity, if druggists would stop selling the many vile purgative pills and cathartic compounds advertised for the cure of liver complaint. Although they afford temporary relief, they weaken the digestive organs and compel a continued and increasing use of the same. Sufferers from dyspepsia and liver complaint do not need a cathartic but should use some true medicinal tonic that will strengthen the digestive organs and heal the diseased tissues of the stomach, liver and bowels. A preparation of Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Iron, Celery, Buchu and Calissaya has proven very efficacious as a permanent strengthener of the digestive organs. These ingredients all enter into the composition of Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, a remedy highly recommended as a general health renewer. Ask your druggist to get it for you.

A Remarkable Cow.

A Kentucky cow, raised on the farm of Erastus Ellsworth, of East Windsor Hill, has a remarkable record. On April 16, 1877, she gave birth to twins, one male and one female; and March 16, 1878, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making five calves in eleven months and three days; on July 9, 1879, she gave birth to twins, both males; on Oct. 7, 1880, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making ten calves in three years, five months and twenty-one days. The calves have all been of good size, healthy and handsome, and have all been raised on the farm.

Mr. CHARLEY B. CHAMBERS, of Xenia, O., writes: "I had many ailments. All the organs of my body were in a weakened state—lungs, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves, etc. I doctored for this and then for that. I tried bitters, they failed. Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla helped me from the start. I am now as strong and healthy as when I was a boy."

A CORRESPONDENT from Boston writes us to know what the word Nihilist is derived from. We are surprised that such ignorance should exist in such a town as Boston. The Russian assassins are called Nihilists from the River Nile. They are dirty, like the water of the Nile, and have sudden uprisings. Like the Nile, their sources are unknown. Nobody knows where their head is, and it is not healthy to try and find out. If you do not think this is the right answer you had better hunt up a Nihilist and make him tell you all he knows.—*Texas Siftings.*

A New Principle.
The principle upon which PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR acts is entirely new. It does not sink deep into the flesh, thereby producing soreness, but acts directly upon the external covering of the corn, separates it from the under layer, removes the direct pressure from the part, and at once effects a radical cure, without any pain or discomfort. Let those who are suffering from corns, yet skeptical of treatment try it, and by the completeness of the cure they will be ready to recommend Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor to others.

ARIZONA fashions for gentlemen vary with the seasons. In summer the costume is a belt and a brace of pistols, and in the fall an additional belt and brace of pistols, and in winter a Winchester rifle slung over the shoulder.—*Breckenridge News.*

Visible Improvement.
Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price, \$1.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. Like cures like. Unfortunately this is very frequently the case. For instance, two people of different sexes like each other very much—so much, in fact, that they get married; and then in a few months they are completely cured.—*July.*

MEN'SMAN'S DEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Cassell, Hazen & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

LITTLE Bobbie, who talks slang for the whole family, said to his father: "There are fixed stars, ain't there, papa?" To which his father replied: "Yes, Bobbie." And then the young rascal asked: "Are they all well fixed, papa?"

EILERT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS are a reliable remedy for biliousness, headache, constipation and liver diseases, and are the best preventive of fevers known. Sold by Druggists.

AN Iowa Judge refused a woman a divorce which she wanted because her husband kissed the pretty servant. He said she ought to be thankful that her husband had found a way to keep a servant girl.—*Philadelphia News.*

THOUSANDS of ladies cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Vop you ask by der veek for dose rooms?" he said to the Seabright hotel keeper. "We get \$10 a day for one person and \$25 for two," said the Bontface. "So?" exclaimed the applicant; "vell I doand drink der seaside agrees mit my families, und I go by der mountains, anyhow."

THE Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THIS is April; this is springtime in America, and you want to lay in another ton of coal and put up three base-burners in all the bedrooms.

PRESERVE your harness by using Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which closes the pores, keeps out dust or dampness, making it soft and pliable. Sold by Harness Makers.

CAMELS are said to thrive in Arizona, where they must create much astonishment on account of being able to go so long without drinking.

TEACHERS wanted. Ad's, with stamp for "application-form," Teachers' Agency, Cincinnati, O.

To be sure of good weight—go to the barber-shop Saturday night.

Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are cured of distemper, coughs, colds, fevers and most other diseases by Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. Sold by Druggists.

WE are a nation of grat. Even the cotton we ship is full of "sand."

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

GREATEST DISCOVERY SINCE 1492

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive condition of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

A YOUNG curate, having preached before his vicar for the first time, asked that worthy at the close of the service which passage in his sermon he thought the best, to which the vicar made reply: "Your passage from the vestry to the pulpit was very fine; but commend me to that from the pulpit to the vestry for downright heart-relieving effect."

WHAT'S SAVED IS GAINED.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

THERE is nothing in this world more aggravating than to lose one sleeve-button. If a man could lose both it would not be so painful. But it is losing one that breaks his heart; for, if the design be unmatchable, he knows he will never be able to use it unless he lose an arm!—*Puck.*

YOUNG, middle-aged or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections should address, with two stamps for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Don't you think I have a good face for the stage?" asked a young lady with histrionic aspirations. "I don't know about the stage," replied her gallant companion, "but you have a lovely face for a 'bus'!"—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE ELIXIR OF YOUTH!

How Old Age Was Restored to Youthful Vigor.

GENEVA, KANE Co., Ill., Sept. 20, 1881. To the proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I purchased a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters, and saw a request to be informed of its effects. I therefore give you a brief history of my case. I was taken four years since with paralysis, and my case was supposed to be hopeless. I employed a physician until I was able to sit up, when I concluded to manage my own case, as I was so far advanced in life it would only be possible to survive a short time, being now a little over 80 years of age. I tried many remedies, and notwithstanding the persevering use of them, I found no permanent benefit until I used your Burdock Blood Bitters, which I found to suit my case exactly, and I feel rejoiced to have found a medicine of true worth and so full of life-giving principles. Its beneficial effects were manifest from the first, and I now feel almost the vigor of youth again. This is my experience with your Burdock Blood Bitters, to the merits of which I am very ready to give my testimony.

Yours respectfully,

D. H. HOWARD.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE most unfortunate of women is the minister's wife. When he reads his sermons to her after he has just completed writing them, there is no congregation present with new bonnets to draw her attention away from his words.

Hub It In.

Jacob Loekman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' ECLIPSE OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

"GUILTY or not guilty?" asked a Dutch Justice of a prisoner. "Not guilty." "Den what you want here? Go about your business."

"Every One Was Astonished."

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 30, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs—About 3 years ago I was stricken with calculus of the kidneys. The best physicians could do me no good. I used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and every day was astonished at my complete and rapid recovery.

THOMAS B. LAIR.

ARTHUR vetoed the Chinese bill because there had to be somebody to do up Attorney General Brewster's ruffled shirts.


Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Bats." 15c.

JESSE JAMES once thought seriously of going through college, but the idea of howling around nights, changing signs, disconnecting telegraph wires, and greasing railroad tracks was so repugnant that he concluded to go West and become a respectable highwayman.

THOUSANDS of infants and children die at this season of the year from Cholera Infantum or summer complaint. This fearful disease can be cured by Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, which never fails to give immediate relief, even in the most severe cases. Sold by all Druggists.

AN English Bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my Lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there's no place like old England!"



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily, thoroughly and benignly. Beside relieving liver disorders, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Chief Wheat-Raising State.

According to the census reports of 1860, 1870 and 1880 Illinois outranks every other State in the Union in the amount of wheat raised. According to the reports of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, during the eleven years beginning with 1870 and including 1880, Illinois took the first rank in quantity of wheat raised in 1870, 1871, 1879 and 1880. California led in '72, '76 and '78, and Iowa in '73, '74, '75 and '77. Illinois held the second place every time that she was not first, except in 1877, when Minnesota led, and in 1878, when Indiana was second. The following table, carefully compiled from the reports of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, shows the wheat crops of Illinois, Iowa and California for the eleven years ending with 1880, expressed in thousands of bushels:

Years.	Illinois.	Iowa.	California.
1870.....	27,715	20,345	14,125
1871.....	27,214	18,400	16,787
1872.....	27,711	22,080	25,600
1873.....	28,417	34,600	21,504
1874.....	30,122	33,908	28,380
1875.....	27,300	29,800	23,800
1876.....	23,440	17,600	30,000
1877.....	33,000	37,810	22,000
1878.....	31,620	30,440	41,990
1879.....	44,808	82,788	38,000
1880.....	60,958	83,178	38,877
Total.....	360,394	311,049	293,083

The above totals show that in the total amount of wheat raised in the period designated Illinois leads, Iowa stands second and California third. The average crop per annum in Illinois for these eleven years was 32,761,326 bushels; in Iowa, 28,277,186 bushels; in California, 26,643,964 bushels.

In cutting into a hollow tree into which he had chased a rabbit, Riley Donaldson, of Merriwether, Ga., found two rabbits, two squirrels, a nest of squirrels and a swarm of bees, with nine gallons of honey. He gave the most of his attention to the bees.

ADDRESS Rev. J. W. YOUNG LADIES' MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.

NEW AND SECOND HAND. ADDRESS HARKIN IRON WORKS, Titusville, Pa.

THRESHERS. The Best in the market. Illustrated prices list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

WANTED. A well-qualified Agent, lady or gentleman, to represent our Company in this town and surrounding country. Business permanent and extraordinary compensation insured. Inquire stamp for terms. MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO., 218 State St., Chicago, Ill.

For Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College. Circular free. Address C. B. BAYLIS, Dubuque, Ia.

\$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED.—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A. REED & SONS' PIANOS.

New Illustrated Catalogue, 1882, sent free. Special prices. Agents wanted. Every county. Address TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 126 State St., Chicago.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS! GEN. DODGE'S brand new book, just published, entitled **THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS**

is the greatest chance ever offered to you. Introduction by GEN. SHERMAN. This superbly illustrated, first class and thrilling work contains all the news of the last thirty-three years. Agents average 10 to 20 orders a day. C. 20th month of success. It sells like wild-fire. Agents wanted. Address J. W. KELCH, Erie, Pa. Territory and Extra Terms given. Send for Special Circular to A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Employment for Ladies. The Queen City Suspenders Company of Cincinnati are now manufacturing and introducing their new Suspenders for Ladies and Children, and their unequalled Kidney Suspenders for Ladies, and want reliable lady agents to sell them in every household. Our agents everywhere meet with ready success and make handsome salaries. Write at once for terms and receive exclusive territory. Address: Queen City Suspenders Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Leading Physicians recommend these Suspenders.

Knapp's Ext. of Roots
For Making Root Beer.

A delicious summer drink. Druggists, Root-Beer Makers and Families will find this Extract the best and cheapest in the market. Put in bottles at 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.50, and half and full cans at \$4 and \$8 each, which make respectively 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 gals. of beer. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 262 Hudson St., New York. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

TEAS in abundance.—\$5 Million pounds imported last year.—Prices lower than ever.—Agents wanted.—Don't waste time.—Send for circular.

10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for \$1. 10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for \$2. 10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for \$3. Send for pound sample, 10c extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choose Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleasure everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money. BOBT WELLS, 48 Vesey St., N.Y., P.O. Box 1287.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Pearson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 15 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. The Great American Tea Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Get up Clubs for our CELEBRATED TEAS, and secure a beautiful "Moss Rose or Gold Band Tea Set." (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful Tea Sets given away to every party sending a Club for \$25.00. Beware of the so-called "CHEAP TEAS" that are being advertised—they are dangerous and detrimental to health—slow poison. Deal only with reliable Houses and with first hands if possible. No humbug. The Great American Tea Co., Importers, P. O. Box 265, 21 & 23 VESEY ST., New York.

\$25 Every Day
Can be easily made with our **Well Augers & Drills**


One man and one horse required. We are the only makers of the Tiffin Well-Boring and Rock-Drilling Machine. Warranted the Best on Earth! Many of our customers make from \$50 to \$40 a day. Book and Circulars FREE. Address, LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including the story of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer



A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery.
Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JEWELERS SELL "Pike's Peak Mineral Clocks."

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a nation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Demand one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, to support, with Self-Adjusting Bands in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the **ELASTIC** COMPRESSION BACKS THE **ELASTIC** JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. Will cure, promote the healing of all hernias, and is a radical cure. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST. THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

SAPONIFIER THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED! SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. PHIL.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM That Acts at the same time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headache? Use KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice in health.

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in its cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's. (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

\$10 Investors of small and medium amounts in Grain, Provisions and Stocks as fully protected as most extensive and influential operators.

\$20 Our successful, fully tried, old-established plan. Try it. Report sent weekly, dividends paid monthly. Send at once for explanatory circulars and past record, FREE.

\$50 Dividends paid during past thirteen months on this fund \$607,100 per share. Address: W. J. MERRIAM, 121 & 123 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

\$100 We want a local agent in every town. Excellent inducements. Good pay to a responsible, enterprising man. Write for terms.

SIX CENTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Young man said: "If you want a Lustrous Shampoo, Soap, or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be deceived. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES

For increasing the physical and mental strength, and augmenting the faculty of endurance, nothing acts so like a charm as Brown's Iron Bitters.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. G. T. Union.

The Mad Dog.

A mad dog roams the street. Children are going up and down. They are warned. With the bold curiosity of youth they venture near. One says, "He doesn't look cross; I'll handle him." He is bitten and dies in the arms of his father. Some people say, "It's a shame; the dog ought to be put off the street." Others say, "No, the children should have kept away and they would not have been bitten."

Is the street designed for mad dogs or children? Kill the dog and let the children run.

So the rum-shops. Society is for the people, not for those who prey upon the people. Instead of asking that people, avoid the rumshops, we should demand that the rum shops avoid the people.

The streets are for the citizens: if any one has to vacate let it be the alien and the enemy.—*Crusader.*

Bishop A., one of the most learned and pious of the English clergy, who was celebrated for his eloquence and his charity for sinful humanity, was once walking with another clergyman of the Established Church along the streets of London. On their way a procession from the prison passed them on its road to "Tyburn," the place where criminals were executed. In the procession was a cart containing two men under sentence of death. The men were dressed in their shrouds and seated upon their coffins. The good bishop and his friend paused while the solemn cortege passed. For a moment he looked at the ill-fated men, and then, turning to his friend, said, "There, brother, but for the grace of God and fortunate circumstances they go you and bishop A."

Mrs. Mary Morey, of Camden, N. J., writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of much suffering and distress resulting from dyspepsia, urinary trouble, and weak lungs. It has made me very regular in my habits, and I feel in perfect health. Life is very happy to me now."

A Solved Problem.

"Jack," said an affectionate mother of Stapleton the other morning, "you really must come home earlier nights. Do you suppose Esmeralda likes to have you stay so late?"

"I'll tell you how it was," replied Jack. "You see, she was sitting on my hat, and I felt a little delicate about mentioning the fact."

"Very well, I'll give you a bit of advice. The next time don't hold your hat in your lap."—*Staten Island Gazette.*

The Khedive's wife, the Vice-Queen, as she is called, is a daughter of El Hamid Pasha, and granddaughter of the famous Abbas Pasha. She is a beautiful and cultivated woman, who tenderly loves husband and her four children, and takes an active part in the education of the latter. The eldest boy Abbas, and his brother are taught by a Swiss pedagogue, and the little girls are under the care of an English nurse.

From Emporium.

Geo. Dodge, Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Thomas' Electric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

Don't Throw up the Sponge.

When suffering humanity are enduring the horrors of dyspepsia, indigestion, or nervous and general debility, they are too often inclined to throw up the sponge and resign themselves to fate. We say, don't do it. Take Burdock Blood Bitters the unfailing remedy. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

When There's a Will There's a Way.

Anyone who has the will to try Thomas' Electric Oil will surely find the way to robust health, in cases of bronchial affections, sore throat, pains, etc.; and as an internal remedy, it is invaluable.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing admired for its purity and rich perfume.

A Delicious Banquet.

The modern epicure is too often afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation after having satiated his appetite with a delicious banquet and all the luxuries of the season. Burdock Blood Bitters are a positive cure for these and all other disorders of the stomach. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys and other troubles of the sex.—*Home Journal.*

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

Is Recommended by Physicians!
\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance. It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and accept no imitation or substitute. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Schouten & Schepers, Holland.

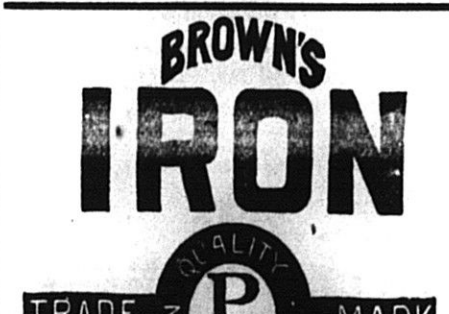
IA MAN

WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.
Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of most comfortable and beautiful day coaches, magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous 'ALBERT LEA ROUTE.'

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."
A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, at your nearest Ticket Office, or address P. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., CHICAGO.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
31—W

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing. Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and \$1 sizes at druggists.

Parker's
Floreston Cologne.
A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25c and 50c.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once: it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 153 William St., New York. 50c and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicine.
GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

JUST RECEIVED SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

Boys' and Young Men's SUMMER SUITS. Suits for Children of 4 years up to suits for full grown Men.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS,
We won't be Undersold.

A full line of Dress Goods, Ladies' Gossamere Circles, Etc. Boots and Shoes in great variety.

Over 600 acres of first-class timbered land for sale; also a farm of 160 acres, for a man who wants a good farm here is a chance.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's (Specific Medicine).

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 51-1y.



Aultman, Miller & Co.
AKRON, O.,
MANUFACTURERS

Table-Rakes,
Droppers
Mowers,
WIRE
AND
CORD
BINDERS.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, address

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,
AKRON, O.

P. Wilms,
Agent for Holland and vicinity.
12-4mos

BOOT & KRAMER,
Dealers in—

Groceries and Provisions.

In addition to our complete stock of Groceries, Tobaccos and Cigars we have added

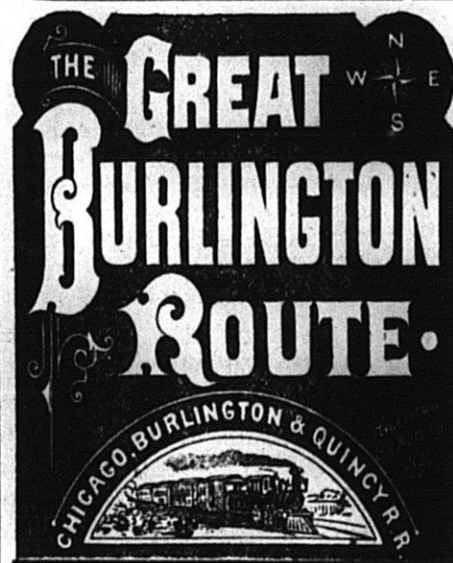
Dry Goods

For which we solicit a share of the trade. We will serve all customers to the best of our ability, and by prompt attention and fair treatment endeavor to merit our share of the patronage of the people of this city and vicinity.

GIVE US A CALL.

Farmers bring your Butter and Eggs.

BOOT & KRAMER.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 4th, 1882 13-1f.



PRINCIPAL LINE

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, points in Iowa, Atchison, Topeka, Denison, Kansas, Dallas, Galveston, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

CHICAGO

Universal. This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the Great Through Car Line.

KANSAS CITY

All connections made in Union Depots.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.

Information about Rates of Fare, sleeping Cars, etc. cheerfully given by T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, 1st Vice Pres. & Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN,

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sells them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

Better wagon in every way

Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand a line of

TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Cutters for Farmers and Tradersmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLIEMAN,
Holland Mich

14-1f

\$500 REWARD.

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail pre paid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. 33-1y

B. WYNHOFF,

SUCCESSOR TO

M. Huizenga & Co.,
EIGHTH STREET.

We have added a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Woolen Yarns,

Etc., Etc., which we offer for sale at very low prices. Our motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Our stock of CROCKERY is large and complete, and our stock of GROCERIES is constantly being replenished, kept fresh and full.

FLOUR AND FEED,

is also kept constantly on hand.

The highest prices is paid for butter and eggs and other Country Produce.

Call and see our New Goods.

Mr. H. Werkman will remain in the store as heretofore.

B. WYNHOFF.
HOLLAND, Sept. 22, 1881. 33-6m.

H. WYKHUYSEN,
dealer in—



Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., etc.

I keep a full line of Spectacles, which are the best in the market.

Prompt attention given to repairing.

No trouble to show goods.

Watches and Clocks,
sold below Grand Rapids prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

H. WYKHUYSEN.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, 1882. 24-1y.

Nervous Debility:

A Cure Guaranteed.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guaranteed direct from us. Address JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich. 33-1y